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Tai Po...	Dep. 7.10	9.45	11.00	11.45	12.05	12.20	1.20	2.27	4.40	5.34	7.15
Tai Po Market...	Dep. 7.20	9.55	11.05	11.45	12.05	12.20	1.20	2.27	4.40	5.34	7.15
Fanning...	Dep. 7.30	10.05	11.10	11.45	12.05	12.20	1.20	2.27	4.40	5.34	7.15
Sham Shu Po...	Dep. 7.40	10.15	11.15	11.45	12.05	12.20	1.20	2.27	4.40	5.34	7.15
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Sham Shu Po...	Dep. 8.00	10.35	11.25	11.45	12.05	12.20	1.20	2.27	4.40	5.34	7.15
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Our London Letter.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK AFTER THE STRIKE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTS OF BRILLIANT LONDON SEASON.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

LONDON, May 25th.
One consequence of the General Strike will be very disappointing to Scotland. Had matters remained normal Their Majesties the King and Queen would have arrived at Holyrood Palace for their annual visit on Monday, July 5th. That visit has had to be abandoned. The first and second Royal Courts were to have been held on Thursday and Friday of last week. The most convenient dates for them now, it has been found, will be June 9th and 10th, and that has put back the third and fourth Courts until Wednesday and Thursday, July 7th and 8th.

Whether it will be possible for Their Majesties to pay a visit to the ancient Royal Palace in Scotland before the end of the season cannot yet be said with certainty. But so much has to be crowded into the shortened season that it is not likely that Holyrood Palace will house its Royal tenants this year.

LONDON MUCH BRIGHTER.

The general opinion is that London promises to be a much brighter place this season on account of the General Strike being behind us. Some such disturbance has loomed darkly on the horizon for years—in fact since the end of the war. Many of us never believed it would happen; but now that it is over everyone is thoroughly relieved, and feels that it is good to have gone through it and settled that particular threat to peaceable existence.

A tremendous leeway has to be made up. The losses to shops and private firms have been very great; but there again the impetus which comes from the sense of the industrial sky being clearer will have its effect. If only the troubles in the coalfields could be settled all would be well; but at the time of writing this industrial bugbear remains to disturb men's minds. The miners have now been on strike for three weeks, and there is consequently some inconvenience; if they remain out for six weeks the loss will be a heavy one on the industries of the country as stocks of coal will be exhausted; and a ten weeks' stoppage would mean a blow from which it would take us a couple of years to recover. Still, everyone is hoping for the best—and that, indeed, is the only thing to do in present circumstances.

THE COMING SEASON.

There is reason to believe that the London season which was interrupted by the strike will be a great success. Even the fact that the miners are standing out for their own terms and show no disposition to meet the employers will not affect the programmes of West End hostesses. There is to be a vast amount of entertaining in the course of the next few months. In other directions the attractions are many and varied. The Royal Opera, which started during the strike, attracting fine houses; and next month Dame Nellie Melba is to appear at Covent Garden for the last time before her final adieu to stage and platform. Wimbledon as the home of tennis champions will be a bigger draw than ever; and it is expected that Henley will prove a particularly brilliant meeting.

AMERICANS COMING AGAIN.

It is pleasant news that a large number of American visitors, who wined and dined at the West End hotels when the strike became an alarming fact, are now wiring to cancel their previous cancellations. I learn that several thousands of visitors have arrived in Town during the past week since the strike was called off, and this will gladden many hearts in the entertainment line, because while the trouble lasted they had a very lean time indeed. As so many new dates have been arranged for all the social and sporting functions that had to be postponed, it is practically certain that the season will be extended to cover the lost period of a fortnight caused by the great upheaval.

The suggestion was made a week ago that the Royal Tournament ought to be abandoned; but most of the soldiers and sailors who have been training to take part desire to carry on. The authorities have accordingly decided to hold the function on new dates—July 5th to 24th—as it is thought that by then the country will have settled down. As the Royal Tournament will be the only military show in London this summer it will be especially attractive, and the attendance at Olympia is sure to be on a record scale.—H.B.

CHINA'S WAR LORDS.

THE COUNTRY RUINED BY LUST OF WEALTH AND POWER.

CIVIL WAR DESCRIBED.

Lieut. Colonel P. T. Ethern, formerly British Consul-General in China, and author of "In the Heart of Asia," described the civil war in China as mainly due to the insatiable greed of the rival Governors for wealth and power. Li Hung Chang, the greatest statesman China ever produced, once said that the value of a post was in proportion to the money you could make out of it, and from that, says Lieut. Colonel Ethern, in the *Daily Mail*, you can trace the underlying principles of Government.

I well remember, he continues, the scheme adopted by a local Governor who had been ordered to accumulate a large quantity of firewood for military purposes, the rate in British currency being 4d. for each 80-lb. weight. He summoned his subordinates to effect the collection, with the result that the rate of wood rose to 11d., and still only half the required amount had been provided. The people then pointed out the hardship that would result to the district by the commandeering of further fuel, whereupon the Governor displayed a fatherly benevolence. He had no desire, he said, to cause unnecessary hardship so he would take the rat of the fuel in cash, at the then prevailing rate!

"THE PAGODA TREE"

The effrontery of those engaged in the shaking of the pagoda tree is amazing. Seventy-four per cent. of the Chinese population are farmers, so the revenue from grain is a large item. The taxpayer attends at the district headquarters, known as the Yamen, on specified dates. His quota of cereals is fixed according to the area and productivity of the land, but grievous disappointment awaits him if he thinks that by bringing that amount he is freed from further obligation. Ordinarily the Yamen scales give comparatively correct weight, but when it comes to an adjustment of the grain tax it is astonishing what an amount is required to induce them to obey the laws of gravity.

I had occasion to report upon the military forces of the commander-in-chief of a certain province and the advisability of comparing the actual with the paper figure of his army, for which he was drawing a huge sum annually. An inspecting general was, therefore, dispatched from Peking, and his approach, being advertised, the military governor that his bogus army would be exposed to the glaring light of day.

However, he was quite undismayed, and, knowing that an inspecting officer can be induced to imitate Nelson and his famous "blind eye" if sufficient inducement were forthcoming, he dispatched the members of his staff to the highways and byways, the villages and the plains, who gathered in boys and men from fifteen to sixty or more, so that the total might bear some resemblance to the paper figure. The supply of uniforms was simple, for it was merely jacket and trousers, and with this and a rifle, a carbine, sword, lance, or baton, the army was at full strength. With the inspecting general's departure it shrank again to a few hundreds, although the paper figure remained the same in order not to prejudice the profits.

THE FRONTIER.

Along the Russian and Central Asian frontiers the Chinese forces are supposed to be on a war footing, but the true relation between the actual and the paper strength of a Chinese unit is so indeterminate that it would be impossible to form any estimate even were the returns of the Peking War Board available. What, for instance, can you do when you have such a case as one confronted me? The commandant of an important frontier outpost was stated to have six teen regular soldiers as the garrison, but he submitted returns to that effect. But he actually the total was made up of two genuine warriors, four servants, the commander, his wife, and eight children.

The bribery and corruption take various forms. One of the generals now operating before Peking issued a scale of payments for surrenders to his side, offering £10,000 for a battalion complete with its commander, £4,000 for a field battery, and so on down to the simple soldier, who was rated at a £10 note.

THE REAL ENGLAND.

WHAT THE STRIKE TAUGHT THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

AMERICAN PRAISE.

Of all the countries in the world, ours is perhaps the most difficult to understand. Very few foreigners, indeed, have ever got beneath the skin of British life and character. As a people we are not particularly interested in what the outside world thinks of us. We welcome its good opinion when it comes to us unsolicited, but we would never dream of trying to force it; and we put up with criticism and abuse from abroad with a wondering composure that is rarely stirred to resentment or retaliation. Sometimes we might almost seem to be deliberately erecting barriers against foreigners who would like to know us. Our national turn for self-depreciation is such a barrier. At home we are used to it, and are able to apply the necessary discount. But foreigners cannot be expected to understand this. They hear us talking as though we were a decadent and dying nation, one whose race was run and whose day had ended, and they incline naturally enough to take us at our word. It is very unfortunate, and it is almost wholly our own fault.

SHOCK OF SURPRISE.

But every now and then there come to these shores bodies of intelligent foreigners who are quick to see things as they really are. When they land it is with almost a shock of surprise that they find the old country carrying on in much the same old style. They had anticipated a land of gloom and inanition, of dwindling industries and a turbulent proletariat. What they actually encounter astonishes and impresses them. They suddenly realize that a nation that only advertises its blunders and its shortcomings may none the less be full of vitality and confidence. This very largely has been the experience of the extremely shrewd and knowledgeable hotel-keepers from the United States whom it has been our privilege to entertain during the past fortnight. As the heads of a huge and highly technical industry, and one that brings them in contact with an extraordinary variety of people, our guests have learned very rapidly that the England of the doleful reports is not the England of reality. They went back, having to all appearances greatly enjoyed their stay and confounded by the contrast between anticipations based on hearsay and the facts that actually confronted them.

If one of the purposes of their trip was to get some insight into the truth about England, they came at a fortunate time. They found us in the thick of a coal crisis that means far more to Great Britain than any corresponding trouble could possibly mean to America. One must not take the pleasant things said in this case; it is plain that the calm thoroughness and good temper with which the coal problem has thus far been handled by all parties have profoundly impressed our American visitors. They have had a glimpse of that essential reasonableness, that good-humoured sanity, which is one of the enduring traits in the British character. Their spokesmen have admirably acknowledged that such vital and complicated issues could nowhere have been examined so comprehensively and with so little heat of partisanship. They cannot bring themselves to believe, any more than we, that when a settlement is so manifestly imperative in the interests of the nation and of all who belong to it, a settlement will not be found.

ONLY ENGLISHMEN POSSESS.

Then, again, they have detected in the plans made for their journeyings and receptions that genius for rapid organization which only Englishmen know that Englishmen possess. They have gone North and seen and been amazed by the miracle of British industrialism and its energy and enterprise. They have discovered a secret that we have always done what we could to conceal from the rest of the universe—that the English railways are the best in the world. Coming from the land of hotels, they have handsomely owned that their best in that line is no better than ours. All these tributes of a slightly astonished and appreciative are very pleasant, and their genuineness is not to be doubted. Back in their own homes our visitors will find themselves possessed of knowledge not shared in or even suspected by their neighbours. They will be among the privileged few who are aware that England is very far from done for.—*Sunday Times* (London).

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HOUSE OF LORDS ON BIRTH CONTROL.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST.

THE WAR PROBLEM.

The recent debate in the House of Lords marks a distinct stage in the progress of the movement for birth control—a stage at least as important as that reached in the famous Bradlaugh and Besant judgment more than 50 years ago, writes Harold Cox in the London Sunday Times. The debate arose on a motion by Lord Buckmaster calling upon the Government to withdraw restrictions with prevented birth control information from being given in maternity centres. In support of his motion he delivered a speech to the eloquence of which almost every subsequent speaker bore testimony. It was a speech in which the general case for birth control was stated with admirable lucidity and with a depth of human feeling which obviously appealed to the House. The whole debate should be read in the official report, which anyone can buy from H.M. Stationery Office for sixpence.

Lord Buckmaster's main argument was that large numbers of the poorest women in the country are compelled by the conditions under which they live to produce children that they do not want. Unlike wealthier women, they are unable to obtain reliable information as to contraceptive methods. If they ask for information at a maternity centre it is refused. A woman may be in danger of losing her life if she has another child, or her health may be permanently impaired, but no information will be given to her as to how to avoid this danger.

The result is that these poor women produce child after child that they do not want and that nobody wants. They may have started life on a fairly good plane, but the constant succession of unwanted babies has brought down the family standard till a stage of poverty is reached from which there is no hope of rising. On the other hand, in the middle and upper classes precautions are regularly taken against unwanted pregnancies, especially by the professional classes. Lord Buckmaster quoted figures showing that the birth-rate among the professional classes, including clergymen of the Church of England, is less than half what it is among skilled labourers.

ARCHBISHOP'S PRONOUNCEMENT.

The official opposition to the motion was voiced by Lord Salisbury, who is obviously and frankly opposed on religious grounds to the practice of birth control. On the other hand, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who also opposed Lord Buckmaster's motion, based his position solely on technical points with regard to the existing government regulations. The Archbishop's argument was that these restrictions are in reality much less than those which Lord Buckmaster had imagined, and that all that they meant was that advice must be given by qualified medical officers and not by irresponsible persons. On the broad question of birth control itself, the Archbishop of Canterbury made a statement which happily completely separates the Church of England from the Church of Rome on this important national issue. After referring to the existence in England of birth control clinics established wholly by voluntary agency and supported by voluntary subscription or by the fees of the patients, or by both, the Archbishop went on to say: "We make no kind of suggestion that there should be any restriction of interference with these birth control centres, which have been established for those who desire to use them, and are supported by some exceedingly thoughtful people in this country."

This definite pronouncement may be taken as meaning that so far as the Church of England is concerned the principle of birth control has won its victory. From many points of view that is a more important matter than the question of the extent to which Government should subsidize maternity centres, or should be utilized for the purpose of helping poor women. If they are not to be utilized for that purpose, then it becomes the urgent duty of all persons who appreciate the misery from which poor women suffer to help by voluntary subscriptions the maintenance and extension of these voluntary clinics. As the Lord Chancellor later in the debate pointed out, there is in England no law against birth control advice or propaganda, and he himself expressed the opinion that it was the duty of doctors to give birth control advice "where further conception will endanger the life or the permanent health of the woman."

THE WAR PROBLEM.

From the national as well as from the individual point of view it needs to go a little further than did the Lord Chancellor. In addition to the danger to the individual woman, there is the injury to the family if children are born in too rapid succession, for the mother has not time to bring them up carefully, and the crowding in the home is injurious to their health. There is also the injury to the nation, for under present conditions it is the least prosperous and in the main the least efficient members of the race who are breeding most rapidly. The Marquess of Salisbury talked of the necessity of increasing our birth-rate in order to populate the Empire. He would do wisely not to repeat that remark in any of the Dominions. They do not want to be filled with the products of English slums. Nor was Lord Salisbury accurate in his reference to the French population problem. Like many other opponents of birth control, he assumed that the slow increase of the French population is due to a low birth-rate. As a matter of fact the French birth-rate is now higher than the English. The trouble in France is the high death-rate, and especially the high death-rate among infants.

Nor is there anything in the war argument so frequently used by religious opponents of birth control. They argue that English women and French women ought to go on producing children as rapidly as possible in order that there may be more soldiers to kill the children of German (Continued on next column.)

EVE AND THE TURF.

SOME OF HER TRIUMPHS.

OWNERS PAST AND PRESENT.

As owners on a large and successful scale, women present, on the whole, a twentieth-century turf development. Nevertheless, says the Daily Chronicle, the lady owner is much older than is generally known, even among followers of racing.

Queen Anne was a very good friend to the sport. During her reign she increased the existing number of "King's Plates" and openly ran her own horses. Thus at York on July 30th, 1714, a few days before the Royal owner's death, the Queen's bay horse Star, carrying 11st., won a sweepstake of 100 shillings, with a plate of £40 added. During the Victorian era women raced but little, and did so under assumed names. The two most famous feminine sobriquets of those days were "Mr. Manton" and "Mr. Jersey," which thinly veiled the respective identities of that remarkable character, the Duchess of Montrose, and Miss Lily Langtry, now Lady de Bathe. The Duchess's spoils included the Ascot Gold Vase, the Royal Hunt Cup, the Stewards' Cup, Goodwood, the Doncaster Cup, the Liverpool Autumn Cup, and the Manchester November Handicap.

SOME PAST VICTORIES.

Lady de Bathe's charming turquoise and fawn hoops and turquoise cap have been carried to victory in two centuries. Mermaid credited her with Cessawitch in 1897, the Goodwood Cup in 1898, and the Ascot Gold Cup in 1900, while in 1908 Xentol won the Cessawitch for its beautiful owner.

To-day the list of big races that have not been won by women would be negligible, did it not include the Derby, the One Thousand Guineas, and the St. Leger.

Even so, Lady James Douglas, who incidentally was the first woman owner to win the Two Thousand Guineas (Gainsborough, 1918) and was also the first of her sex to win the Oaks (Bayada, 1919) won the "substitute" Derby and the "substitute" St. Leger of 1918 with Gainsborough.

Since the war, and probably in racing history, the most successful woman owner, at least from a financial point of view has been Mrs. C. Sofer Whitburn. Her winnings in 1920 and 1921 were small but she was leading lady owner for the next three seasons, during which she won nearly £40,000, among her triumphs being the Chester Cup with Chivalrous in 1922-23, and the Workingham Stakes with Pro-consul in 1922, in which year she also won the Middle Park Stakes with Drake.

GRAND NATIONAL WINNERS.

Last season Mrs. Whitburn was not so successful, and feminine pride of place went to Mrs. Cayzer, whose winnings amounted to a little over £7,000. Mrs. Cayzer won only three races, but one of them was the Jockey Club Stakes with Tatra.

Women have also been successful under National Hunt Rules, especially in minor races. At the recent Chelmsford meeting, for example, they took three out of six races in one day.

And they have had their share of the larger spoils. Lady Nelson was the first woman to win the Grand National—with Ally Sloper in 1915—and Mrs. H. Peel won it with Poethlyn in 1916, the same good horse having won the "substitute" race for her the previous season.

Nor does the tale of feminine success end here. Lady James Douglas headed the list of winning breeders in 1918, and Lady Sykes did so in 1924, when she just beat Lord Derby for first place with a total of £36,409.

and Russian women. They forget that under modern conditions it is not numbers but science that will tell, and that in the next war crowded towns like London—with a population greater than that of the whole of Australia—will be a national danger, for the inhabitants packed in narrow streets will live in constant terror of explosive bombs and poison gas dropped from the air.

NATIONAL PROGRESS.

Among the other speeches delivered in the course of the debate was an interesting speech from Lord Rotherham, who described his experiences in various parts of the world, where again and again he had seen young women prematurely aged by excessive child-bearing. The case for birth control was also well put by Earl de la Warr, who insisted that the most important element in maternity welfare and child welfare was the fitness of the mother, and that it was ridiculous for the Government to spend public money on maternity centres which refused to tell women, who were unfit to be mothers, how they could avoid pregnancies. He well summed up the whole matter in the words: "Women are no longer content to be mere machines for the production of unwanted children." One may indeed safely say that last week's debate in the House of Lords was a great victory for women. Lord Buckmaster's motion was carried by a majority of 57 to 44.

That fact alone is significant, for a somewhat similar motion in the House of Commons was rejected only a few weeks ago. More significant still was the general tone of the debate—the moving appeal that help should be given to poor women who are now compelled to endure such needless suffering, and the frank recognition both by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor of the value of birth control. At last we have reached the point when birth control is recognised by the highest authorities in the land as necessary both for individual welfare and national progress, and here only remains to be settled the debated question whether the necessary information to the poorest women shall be given by voluntary agencies or by State-subsidized maternity centres.



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[L.P.R.]

FLOWERS THE KING LIKES.

HIS FAVOURITES DIFFERENT FROM THE QUEEN'S.

Both the King and Queen are great lovers of flowers, and the Queen in particular delights in paying unexpected private visits to Kew Gardens.

During a recent visit the Queen showed special interest in the glorious pink bloom of the Japanese prunus trees, and the snow-white bloom of the gean, or double-flowered cherry. Her preference seems to be for blooms of soft and delicate colouring on pure white, such as the flowers named and the rhododendron known as the Beauty of Littleworth.

The King, on the contrary, favours brilliant hues, for it was observed that while he was walking with the Queen through the rhododendron Dell his attention was attracted by the rich crimson hues of a shrub named after Lord Rothschild.

Some brilliant little plants in the rock garden also claimed the King's special attention. In the palm house he gave attention to plants that many persons might consider dull and uninteresting.

Queen Victoria's Walk, where the blue-bells are coming into flower, was also visited, and here it was made perfectly clear that the King and Queen are at one in their love for the glorious wild flower.

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LIBERAL LEADERS.

LORD OXFORD REBUKES MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

CONDUCT "IRRECONCILABLE WITH POLITICAL COMRADESHIP."

PUNGENT CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters which have passed between the Earl of Oxford and Asquith and the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George concerning the position taken up by Mr. Lloyd George during the General Strike were subsequently issued for publication.

The letter written by Lord Oxford was in the following terms:

44, Bedford-square, W.C. 1, May 20th.
My dear Lloyd George—I have refrained from writing to you until the strike was over and the life of the country had resumed its normal course. I should not be doing my duty as Leader of the Liberal party if I did not now convey to you my regret at the course which you have pursued in the greatest domestic crisis which the country has had to confront in your time or mine.

I need not remind you that on the day when the general strike already declared was about to come into operation, Monday, May 3rd—we discussed with our colleagues at a meeting of the "Shadow" Cabinet the proper attitude of the Liberal party. We were all of us critical of some of the steps which in the origin and progress of the coal dispute the Government had taken, or omitted to take. But we were united in our determination to condemn and to join with such influence as we could exercise or command in resisting the ill-advised resort of the Trades Union Council to the anti-Social campaign of a general strike.

The next day, May 4th, I took the first opportunity open to me to declare and explain in the House of Lords what I had then every reason to believe, and still believe, to be the practically unanimous judgment of our party. I have read over my speech, and I find in it nothing to qualify or amend. I did not fail to point out that in my opinion a better use might have been made by the Government of the respite of nine months purchased by the subsidy for the maturing of constructive proposals in the coal dispute. But I urged as strongly as I could that this was not the moment for criticism of the past in any of its aspects, and that our paramount duty was to concentrate on the task of frustrating the common danger which threatened the whole nation. I added two or three practical suggestions towards the attainment of peace.

A few days later, when we were in the thick of the conflict, I addressed through the only available organ, the *British Gazette*, a short message to help to lighten the mass of the people in their splendid struggle against the coercion of a new dictatorship. Lord Grey wrote in the same sense, and a powerful contribution to a right understanding of the case was made by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons. None of these declarations were in any sense unsympathetic to the miners; still less were they hostile to the principles or the legitimate activities of trades unions, which Liberal legislation has done so much in the past to safeguard.

LIBERALS' PRIMARY DUTY.

I summoned another meeting of the "Shadow Cabinet" on Monday, May 10th. All my colleagues attended with the notable exception of yourself. The reasons for your absence as set out in a letter dated the same morning seemed to me to be wholly inadequate. The main ground alleged was that "declarations have been made in the Government Press by the leader of the party" (i.e., myself) and other Liberals of authority from which you felt obliged to dissent. You added that you could not "see your way to join in declarations which condemned the general strike, while refraining from criticism of the Government, who are equally, if not more, responsible."

Whether you were, or were not, at this time aware of the terms of my speech in the House of Lords, I do not know. Though for the moment full and accurate reporting had (as I think, most short-sightedly) been rendered impossible, yet the gist of what I said could easily have been ascertained. I regard this as a very grave matter. We had reached the most critical moment of the strike. It was, in my judgment, the primary duty of all who were responsible for Liberal policy, and certainly not least of the chairman of the Parliamentary party in the House of Commons, at such a time to meet together for free and full discussion, and

to contribute their counsels to the common stock. Your refusal to do so I find impossible to reconcile with my conception of the obligations of political comradeship. I should have been glad to stop at this point. Your speeches in the House of Commons were, of necessity, so scantily and inadequately reported that I make no comment upon them.

But I cannot pass by without notice the article which, entirely on your own account, you thought it right, when it was above all things necessary to demonstrate the essential unity of the country, to contribute to the *American Press*. I have now had the opportunity of reading the full text. It contains a desponding though highly-coloured picture of our national straits. It predicts a prolonged duration of the conflict, and the ultimate wearing down of the steadfastness of our people through "worry about their vanishing trade." I cannot but deplore that such a presentation of the case should have been offered to the outside world on the authority of an ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain and the chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary party.

It gives me real pain to have to write this letter. As you well know, it is not dictated by personal feelings.—Yours sincerely,
Oxford.

"UNPRECEDENTED LETTER."**SERIOUS EFFECT ON PARTY.**

Mr. Lloyd George's acknowledgement was:

25, Old Queen-street,
Westminster,
London, S.W. 1, May 21st.

My dear Oxford—I appreciate fully the gravity of the unprecedented letter you have written to me, and as a decision must affect seriously the fortunes of our party and add to its distractions, I propose to take two or three days to consider and consult before I reply.

I only received it late last night, and I am off to the North early to-day.—Yours sincerely,
D. Lloyd George.

In a subsequent communication Mr. Lloyd George wrote:

May 24th, 1926.

My dear Oxford—I have given very careful consideration to your letter, and have done my utmost to prevent its unusual tone from deflecting calm judgment on its contents.

Since we decided, two and a half years ago, to effect reunion amongst the divided forces of Liberalism, I have done my best in every way to make that reunion under your leadership an effective reality, and if open discussion is once more to be promoted in our ranks the responsibility must rest elsewhere. If it must come, let us be clear as to what the conflict is about, and whether it is on an issue of principle or on points of a purely personal character.

As I understand the gravamen of your letter, it consists of a charge that, in criticising the Government and urging a return to negotiations during the progress of the strike, I was pursuing a course which was unworthy of my position in the party, and which contrasts unfavourably with the action of Lord Grey, Sir John Simon, and yourself, and that it calls for solemn rebuke and repudiation from you as Leader of the party.

As to my criticisms of the Government, they were mainly contained in two speeches, both delivered before the strike actually began—one was delivered at Cambridge on Saturday, May 1st, and the other in the House of Commons on the following Monday. As to the former, may I remind you that, at the meeting of the Liberal Shadow Cabinet on May 3rd, summoned specially to consider the line to be adopted by the Liberal party in face of the impending general strike, you and my other colleagues expressed warm approval of the line I took in my Cambridge speech. It was the only speech delivered by a Liberal leader which was at all fairly reported, and as the Liberal Cabinet approved of the declarations contained in it, I will summarise them. I took three points in the following order:

1. The Government of the day must be supported in any action it may take to defend order and to preserve the essential services. "The nation must come first and all the time."

2. The Government, by their delays and dawdlings, are primarily responsible for the present situation. It had been "all talking and no tackling."

3. Let them get on with negotiations and for the first time really tackle the job.

Although the negotiations had then been broken off by the Government and a general strike was imminent, no one at this important Liberal Council which I called our policy suggested that the unconditional surrender of the strikers should precede the resumption of negotiations.

From the line then taken I have never deviated in speech or writing. Fortified by the assent of my colleagues I spoke in the same sense that afternoon in my speech in the House of Commons and in my observations from the chair at the meeting of the party. I deprecated the general strike and the conduct of the negotiations by the Government, but as I was pleading for conciliation and a renewal of negotiations I spoke of the mistakes made by both parties with much restraint.

After the strike had actually commenced I directed only two criticisms at the Government. I complained that the Ministerial editor of the egregious *British Gazette*—the only means of communicating Parliamentary debates to the public—had completely suppressed your speech in the House of Lords in the official Government journal, a speech, by the way, in which, as you pointed out in your letter, you had, after the strike had started, severely condemned the Government for their mishandling of the situation, and put forward suggestions for which I am reproved. All my protests, however, resulted merely that on the following day the *British Gazette* inserted a few lines torn from their context, and giving no kind of idea of what you had proposed as a means of settlement. I then endeavoured, with the assistance of the three editors of the London Liberal papers, to have that speech reproduced in an independent paper, and on that failing, succeeded in publishing the vital suggestions of it in one of them.

I afterwards called attention to the action of the Government in suppressing the appeal for resumption of negotiations issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on behalf of himself and the other leaders of the Christian Churches.

Apart from these two criticisms, my two speeches during the strike were confined to a support of the emergency measures taken by the Government; to a plea that these powers should be exercised with moderation and impartiality; and to a support of the Archbishop's appeal for an immediate resumption of negotiations on the basis of calling off the general strike, a reopening of the mines, and a temporary subsidy. These proposals were identical with those embodied in a document prepared by Sir John Simon, approved by the Shadow Cabinet and by the Liberal Parliamentary party. He summarised them subsequently in his second speech in the House of Commons—a summary which was also mutilated in the Government organ, which appeared to have adopted the policy that no Liberal statement should be issued except assertions that we were falling in behind the Conservative party and had no constructive policy to offer at all. In what respect do these proposals differ from the policy I urged upon the Government? I was giving expression throughout to an elementary Liberal principle that force was no remedy. I applied it impartially to strikers and Government.

NO "DIE-HARD" POLICY.

In both the Boer War and the Great War the Liberal party disavowed the policy of refusing to announce terms, or to engage in parleys for peace, until there had first been an unconditional surrender. On both occasions that attitude was regarded as a die-hard policy. But I gather you do not base your censure of my conduct on the speeches I delivered, as you state that you have had no opportunity of perusing them. The only one you read—the Cambridge speech—you expressed approval of. The other speeches will be found in Hansard when published, and as they are the only words I uttered in public during the strike, I am entitled to ask why they were not at least read before I was condemned for the course I pursued.

It is true I did not attend a meeting of the Liberal Shadow Cabinet on May 10th. I sent, however, from the country a full summary of my suggestions concerning the crisis addressed to Sir Godfrey Collins, with which I believe you entirely agreed. I append a copy for your perusal. It represents quite fairly the position I took. May I point out that I have been a more regular attendant at the Shadow Cabinet meetings than any other of your leading colleagues. You say we were "to meet together for a full and free discussion, and to contribute our counsels to the common stock." I thought we had decided on our course of action during the strike at the Cabinet held on the 3rd. I took the decision arrived at then as my guidance, and I never departed from the direction then given.

On this occasion I thought decision had been prejudged by announcements in the *British Gazette*, which I considered a complete departure from our agreed policy—announcements which bear no kind of relationship to the Liberal policy as outlined by you, and which the Government had previously suppressed. They had been issued to the Government Press without any previous consultation amongst us, but I feared it was too late to amend them, and that it would be wiser for me not to come up from the country merely to criticise a policy to which we had already been committed by these, fresh declarations, but to send a letter expressing my view. A discussion under these conditions might lead to friction over a situation which was in its nature temporary.

I need hardly explain that no discourtesy was intended towards you. I was only anxious to avoid the unpleasantness of provoking discussion upon the communications of you and other of my colleagues which appeared in a paper which had previously refused to publish your full ideas on the subject. It was too late to do anything but exhibit differences, when I hoped that in a few weeks the whole controversy would have blown over. I made no public comment on any of the declarations as representing only half the policy on which we had agreed. I know how difficult it has been during the past two and a half years to avoid tension. I have done my best to prevent any outbreak, but often at the cost of some humiliation.

THE AMERICAN ARTICLE.

As to whether it would have been wiser for me to risk friction and attend that meeting there may be some difference of opinion, but seeing that amongst those who condemn my action are men who habitually disregard your invitation, my failure to attend on this occasion hardly justifies so provocative a document as you have addressed to one of your colleagues. It is within your knowledge that this was not the first occasion on which decisions have been taken on matters of serious importance to the party without my having had any previous opportunity of expressing any opinion on the subject.

As to my American article, you clearly cannot have read it with any care. It was one of the fortnightly articles I contribute to the Press of many countries, the first garbled reports of which did not appear in this country until the strike was well over. It was there misrepresented up to the point of inventing sentences I never wrote. It was written on the first day of the strike. I only give my first impression of it from what I saw—an impression which corresponded with that of scores of articles which were printed in the American papers, and which was a substantially correct description of what was actually happening. I do not profess to discuss the merits of the dispute. The concluding words fairly summarise its contents:

Up to now it is in essence an industrial dispute over wages, unfortunately complicated by this "sympathetic strike." There is no revolutionary purpose animating the union leaders who are now in charge. There has so far been no bloodshed. There has been no interference with property, and no personal violence. The whole influence of the strike leaders will be exerted in the interest of law and order. Let us trust that a settlement will be reached whilst calm and restraint are being maintained on both sides. There are grave risks in the whole situation. I put my faith on British coolness and in the British Parliament.

Is not this an element which has been regarded with astonishment and admiration throughout the whole world?

The *Manchester Guardian*, in its issue of Friday, May 21st, summarises the position in the following words:

It is just such an article as any sensible and moderately minded man might have written, and though it is unlikely that Mr. Churchill would have permitted its publication in the *British Gazette*, the Archbishop of Canterbury would certainly have been ready to give it his blessing.

I am content with this opinion on my article expressed by the most honoured and venerated figure in British journalism.

You complain that I predict a prolonged struggle unless the public and Parliament intervene to protect our damaged trade. Are you sure the industrial struggle even now will not be prolonged unless "Parliament takes a hand," as I put it? I point out that the miners are accustomed to prolonged strikes. You and I have had a painful experience of that fact. It is true I assumed that the Trades Union Council would stand by the miners to the end. There I miscalculated. But was it so outrageous an assumption as to deserve censure? The net result to a failure to press negotiations has been this deadlock so disastrous to our trade at home.

In conclusion, I again ask if there is to be another schism in the party, one would like to know what it is about. Is it on a question of policy? If so, what? It cannot be anything I have written, for I am not a member of the Liberal party on each other's books or publications. Is it my absence from one Shadow Cabinet meeting not to create discussion amongst my colleagues? Surely this is an inadequate reason for commencing a fresh feud in the Liberal party. Is it because before the strike began I offered the same criticism of the Government conduct of negotiations, as you tendered during the progress of the strike, or that I pressed upon the House of Commons the sound counsel offered to the nation by the leaders of the Christian Churches? This is surely unthinkable. From that advice, which the Liberal Cabinet endorsed at its May 3rd meeting, I did not recede, and I cannot now repudiate it. Throughout this grave national trouble I have given what I considered to be the best advice to my countrymen as one who has taken part often in the accommodation of industrial disputes in Campbell-Bannerman's Government, yours, and my own. I need hardly say I shall be prepared to meet you and the rest of my colleagues to discuss the whole position if you consider such a discussion will be helpful to the party.—Even sincerely,
D. Lloyd George.

STRIKE AND BOYCOTT.

REQUEST FROM WORKERS AND MERCHANTS.

MORE OPTIMISTIC FEELING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Workers and Merchants' League in Canton, a Kuomintang subsidiary organisation, are asking the Kuomintang through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to allow traffic between Canton and Hongkong to be resumed without interference from the pickets pending the final settlement of the strike and boycott.

The Canton Stock Exchange, the business of which has been suspended for some time, is considering the possibility of re-opening. The talk of the settlement of the Canton-Hongkong difficulties is apparently making a revival of stock and share transactions practicable.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Mr. J. F. Brennan, His Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Canton, has officially advised Mr. Eugene Chen, Acting Kuomintang Minister of Foreign Affairs, that he has been requested by the Governor of Hongkong to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Chen's letter of June 15th advising him of the appointment of three delegates to represent Canton in the settlement of the difficulties now existing between the two ports. The Governor of Hongkong, according to Mr. Brennan, considers the question of the labour strike as a thing of the past but he (H.E. the Governor) is commissioning the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp and the Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax to represent Hongkong with regard to the boycott of British goods.

THE ARRESTED PICKETS.

The two Canton Strike Committee pickets who were taken into custody in Canton and, later, turned over to the Shanghai British authorities for having interfered with the godowns and trespassing on the premises on June 15th have been released from Shamen and handed over to the Chinese authorities through the 9th Police District Station.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The tea houses in Canton will not close their doors as was at one time feared. The dispute between the employers and employees is to go to arbitration.

Plans are being made to push forward the development of Taishatso, a small island off the East bund opposite the Canton-Kowloon railway. Mr. T. V. Soong, Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Chen Tsung Foo have been requested by the Kuomintang to form themselves into a committee to suggest methods for improving this locality.

The latest reports concerning General Wu Te Chen, the former Canton Chief of Police, are to the effect that he will be set at liberty if his family contribute at least \$500,000 towards the cost of the Northern expedition.

STAR FERRY MISHAP.

BOAT CRASHES INTO PRAYA WALL.

At 5.45 yesterday evening, as the Star Ferry boat, the *Solar Star* was approaching the wharf on the Hongkong side, the engineer failed to pull up in time, with the result that the boat ran into the Praya wall, and settled down in the silt. There was the usual large number of passengers on board, but excepting for the sudden jolt, all escaped uninjured.

Slight damage estimated at \$50, was done to the bows of the boat. She was eventually towed to the wharf at Kowloon by one of the Company's tugs. It is hoped to have the *Solar Star* back on the run to-day.

A facade of piles was, many years ago, placed some distance from the Praya wall, near the wharf, and in sufficient depth of water, to check the course of a boat, if, as it happened yesterday evening, it should get out of control. There was then no danger of the boat grounding in the silt. But of late years the facade has been allowed to rot, and it is now useless. It served its purpose well, and now that the *Star Ferry* Company have brought into use larger boats, such a contrivance is evidently again necessary.

MILITARY POSITION.

CHIANG'S HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION.

THREAT FROM YUNNAN.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Reports of the continued progress of the Kuomintang forces are still coming to hand, but up till June 20th Canton had not been officially advised of the re-capture of Changsha, the Hunan capital which General Tang Song Chi captured and then had to evacuate upon the arrival of General Yeh Kai Hsin.

According to reports current the Canton re-inforcements are not arriving rapidly enough to suit the Hunanese. It is stated, however, that the staff of General Headquarters under General Chiang Kai Shek, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief, will be thoroughly organized by June 25th and that more progress will then be made with the Northern expedition. Assisting General Chiang Kai Shek will be thirteen departmental chiefs. The departments which they will control will be those of political instruction, chief of staff, adjutant-general, aides-de-camp, commissariat-general, army transportation, recruiting, telegraphs, courts-martial, manufacture of ammunition, military affairs generally, naval affairs and aviation.

General Li Chung Jen, the ouster commanding the 7th Army Corps, has now left Canton for Nanning in order to re-inforce the Hunan troops from the direction of Kwangsi. Before he left he was given a part of the cash, and the arms and ammunition promised him and his men before they pledged their alliance to the Kuomintang early this year.

ACTIVITY IN YUNNAN.

The troops of General Tang Chi Yao of Yunnan are said to have commenced action along the Kwangsi-Yunnan border. Their activities are associated with Marshal Wu Pei Fu's general plan of campaign. The Kuomintang has been advised that the Yunnanese expect to enter Kwangsi by way of Kwangtung. The district magistrate at Lingshan has already wired Canton that the Yunnanese have arrived at Posh.

To guard against a possible invasion from Fukien, the Kuomintang is sending 1,600 men to re-inforce the garrisons in the Swatow districts.

Troops in Shikwan, the northern terminal of the Canton-Hankow railway, while waiting for orders to proceed to Hunan, are forcing the local inhabitants to contribute to their support. They are requiring each household or firm to pay six months' rent to them instead of to their landlords.

WOMEN RED CROSS WORKERS.

It is stated in Canton that Mrs. Liao Chung Hoi and Mrs. Chan Kunk Pok, well-known leaders of the women's rights movement in South China, will head the Kuomintang Red Cross in Hunan.

ALLEGED PIRATE ARRESTED.

JUNKMASTER TRACES ROBBER TO MACAO.

SEQUEL TO RAID ON CARGO BOAT.

The sequel to a recent raid by a number of pirates, on a cargo boat in Chinese waters, near Tai O, has taken place through the arrest at Macao of one of the gang. He was traced there by his victim, the master of the cargo boat, who had followed the robbers to Macao in an effort to obtain their capture.

In his report to the Water Police of the piracy, Fan Kwei Wing, the master of the cargo boat, states that his junk left Man King Sha in the Tung Kun district for Tai O at six a.m. on June 12th. About two o'clock in the afternoon, when about five miles south-west of Tai O in Chinese waters, an unknown junk, apparently a fishing junk, came alongside and four men, armed with rifles and revolvers, boarded. Four other men remained on board the pirate craft. The cargo, valued at \$250, was transferred from the cargo boat to the other junk, and the pirates also stole a quantity of clothing. The pirates then sailed away in the direction of Macao.

The cargo boat master and his crew rowed for two days and reached Tai O on June 14th. He did not report to the police, but proceeded to Macao to carry out investigations on his own behalf. In the Portuguese Colony he recognised one of the men who had taken part in the piracy, and had him arrested by the Macao police.

RENTAL RESTRICTION.

LETTER ISSUED TO CHINESE LANDLORDS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Sir Shou Son Chow and Dr. R. H. Kotawall, Chinese members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, have jointly issued a letter to the Chinese landlords in the Colony advising them to be fair to their tenants, in view of the decision of the Hongkong Government on the 17th finally making it known that the Ordinance restricting rentals would be permitted automatically to lapse on June 30th.

Mr. Wong Kam Ying, chairman of the Hongkong Tenants' Protective Association, when seen on the failure of the Association to obtain a continuation of the Ordinance, said that he did not know what other step to take, but he was prepared to watch the outcome arising from the decision of the Government.

RADIO TELEGRAMS.

SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND CANTON RESUMED.

The wireless telegraph service between Hongkong and Canton has been resumed.

Radio telegrams should be handed in at the radio counter on the ground floor of the G.P.O. during office hours, and at all other times at the counter of the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd floor, Government Building.

Rates to Canton 30 cents per word Hongkong charge, and 20 cents per word Canton charge.

The Hongkong charge will be collected from the sender or the addressee as the case may be.

CHINESE MISSION TO LEPERS.

HONGKONG AUXILIARY FORMED.

A meeting of the temporary committee was held on Sunday at the residence of Mr. Li Chor Chi, Robinson Road, to discuss further arrangements for the organisation of a local auxiliary, in response to the appeal by the Rev. T. C. Wu, General Secretary of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, Shanghai.

The committee is composed of the following: Messrs. Li Chor Chi (Chairman), Lo Po Yin (Vice-Chairman), Mrs. Wong Kwok Shuen, Andrew Ling (Secretary), Mrs. Ma Wing Chan (Treasurer), Wong Hia Chiu (Publicity Agent), Miss Shin, Mrs. Wong See Koo, Miss Wong Shuet Hing, Dr. Arthur Woo, Andrew Cheung, Cheung Wing Kue, James Y. Lee and Mr. John Geldart as Honorary Adviser.

As stated by Mr. Wu, the objective was fourfold: (1) Christian, (2) Philanthropic, (3) Preventative, (4) Medical. A cure for leprosy, in its early stages, was discovered some years ago in chaulmoogra oil, and several cases of the disease are known to have been entirely cured through its agency. The Mission in Shanghai, which was founded a few months ago is in great need of funds to carry on this important work of preventing the spread and effecting the cure, whenever possible, of this terrible disease. For instance, there are two leper settlements not so very far from Hongkong, at Sheklung and Tungkun, which are under the direct charge of Catholic and German missionaries, respectively, who receive a small monthly allowance from the Canton authorities to look after the immediate needs of the sufferers at these two places, but the funds are quite insufficient to provide for the medical treatment of the lepers.

The local auxiliary's object will be to collect funds which are to be remitted to the head organisation in Shanghai, who will undertake to supply free of charge treatment to the various leper settlements throughout China, and thus commence the first step towards wiping out the scourge in China, where the sufferers are estimated to number one million. Prevalence of the disease is attributed to lack of the necessary precautions of segregation and care of these pariahs of mankind. Through the medium of this new organisation, it is expected that the lot of the sufferers will not be as full of hopeless misery as it has been heretofore, and that with the lately developed interest in their welfare by sympathetic people, they may find their existence more tolerable.

Further preliminary arrangements are being carried out before the local auxiliary will be in full working order, and it is to be hoped that the movement will receive universal support. Mr. Wu added that many boys' and girls' schools during the past week, and at each institution subscriptions were generously donated for this deserving work. Mr. Wu spoke in eulogistic terms of the sympathetic attitude of all classes in regard to the cause, especially amongst the students everywhere, who expressed the utmost eagerness to help the new organisation. Mr. Wu leaves for Amoy to-day by the *Sinkiang* for Amoy en route to Shanghai.

A POISONOUS BREW.

WOMAN'S DEATH AFTER DRINKING POTION OF HERBS.

KID'S BLOOD AS POISON ANTIDOTE.

QUARRELS WITH HUSBAND ALLEGED: FOUL PLAY NOT SUSPECTED.

The drinking by a Chinese woman of a common, but poisonous brew obtained from a locally grown shrub known by the botanical name of *Oel Semium Elegans* (or, in Chinese, as the *Ho Min Tong* plant), and the giving of kid's blood as an antidote, were referred to at an inquest, held at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, by Mr. R. E. Lindell, sitting as Coroner.

The inquest concerned a Chinese woman, aged 37 years, who lived at Stanley, and from the evidence it appeared that while the police do not suspect any foul play in connection with her death, there had been, it was alleged, frequent quarrels between her and her husband, who, since his wife's death on May 23rd, has disappeared. His disappearance is put down by the police to be due to fright only. The woman's daughter, whose evidence would have been material, was stated to have gone to the country.

SIGNS OF POISONING.

Dr. Craig, officer in charge of the mortuaries, said that on May 24th he carried out a post-mortem examination at the Victoria Mortuary on the woman. He found the organs congested, and this could be taken as signs of poisoning. The lungs were particularly congested and there were signs that respiration was somewhat laden at the end. This also pointed to poisoning.

Mr. E. H. Doyce (Government Analyst) said that on May 23th he received for examination certain organs of a Chinese woman. The stomach organs showed traces of alkaloid. There was a shrub in Hongkong known as the *Oel Semium Elegans* (in Chinese *Ho Min Tong* plant). It was a common Chinese drug and the drinking of a brew made from the leaves of this shrub would probably cause death. Witness said that he also received from Sergeant Langley a broken bowl and some Chinese herbs. In one of the pieces of the bowl was a leaf which he identified as belonging to the *Oel Semium Elegans* shrub. The herbs were of the same plant.

NOT TREATED WELL.

Sergeant Langley told the Coroner that the husband of the woman had disappeared and that the daughter, whose evidence in the case would have been material, could not be found.

The Coroner: There is no suggestion of foul play, but it would appear from statements made to the Coroner that the husband did not treat his wife at all well.

A Chinese who had been employed by the husband of the deceased, a mason contractor, to mix earth and carry stones, said his master had always treated him well. He knew nothing about his employer's private affairs.

On the evening of May 23rd he was sent for by his master and on arriving at the house saw his employer's wife lying on a bed in a cubicle. She appeared to be ill and her husband went out and returned with a kid, which witness helped to kill. They gave the woman a bowl of blood, of which she drank a small quantity.

AN ANTIDOTE.

In reply to a question, witness said he had never heard of kid's blood being used as an antidote to poison. When he left the house the woman was still alive, but would not speak.

A Chinese detective said that he went to the house after the woman's death and her husband told him that she had taken leaves from a tree that was poisonous. Witness learned that the previous day his wife had quarrelled on the previous day to her death, and also that they had been in the habit of frequently quarrelling. He was also told that the husband "had a fight" with his wife on the day previous to her death. The daughter of the woman had gone to the country, disappearing on June 18th, and the husband had also left the district.

MEREY FRIGHTENED.

Sergeant Langley said that he found no signs of violence on the woman. Her husband, who was a bricklayer, had left Stanley, but he thought he was merely frightened and would return in due course. Witness said that he did not suspect foul play in the case, and, in reply to the Coroner, said that he could give no evidence as to how to come and give evidence as they were very reluctant to speak of the affair. The Coroner adjourned the inquest sine die, and instructed that the police officer in charge at Stanley should notify him as soon as the woman's husband returned.

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COAT and TROUSERS ...\$30.00 usually \$45.00
COAT only\$18.50 " \$27.50

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1121 Bank of Canton Buildings Tel. C. 4018. [A.P.B.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. JOHN SEATLAND PHILIPS.
DECEASED.

ALL CLAIMS Against the Estate of the above-named Deceased must be Sent Forthwith to the MANAGER of THE ANATOLIAN PETROLEUM COMPANY (S.O.) LTD., Hongkong, Hongkong, 21st June, 1926. [3701]

LOST.

SHARE WARRANT (No. E. 999) with 7 DIVIDEND COUPONS of THE CHEE HSIN CEMENT COMPANY LTD. Was LOST at Peking, and has been rendered Null and Void. The Public is hereby advised Not to Negotiate the Same. NIEH CHIH HSUN. [3702]

LOST.—In BATTERY PATH between 620 and 630 P.M.—GOLD BAR BROODS, Rhamel Dog in Centre.—Please Return to THE SIGN OF THE LANTERN, QUEEN'S ROAD. [3703]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS
OF SALEVALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTIES

Situate at YAUWAT, KOWLOON, in the Colony of Hongkong being Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 HAMILTON STREET, YAUWAT, erected upon SECTION B of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760 and Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84, PORTLAND STREET, YAUWAT, erected upon the REMAINING PORTION of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760.

TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1926, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.,

AT THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, BY MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUZA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of:—

1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at YAUWAT aforesaid and known and registered in the LAND OFFICE as SECTION B of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760, together with the Five Messuages thereon known as Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, HAMILTON STREET, YAUWAT.
2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at YAUWAT aforesaid and known and registered in the LAND OFFICE as the REMAINING PORTION of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 760, together with the Six Messuages thereon known as Nos. 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84, PORTLAND STREET, YAUWAT.
The Property is held for the Unexpired Residue of a Term of 75 years from the 1st day of January, 1899. Total Annual Crown Rent: \$20.75. Total Area: 9,091 Square feet.
For Further Particulars, Apply to: MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Mortgagees Solicitors, or to MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUZA, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 21st June, 1926. [3703]

HONGKONG & KOWLOON
PANTECHNICON CO.
4B, DUNDRELL STREET.

MOVE ANYTHING TO ANYWHERE.

WE Undertake to REMOVE FURNITURE From Any Place To Any Other Place in the Colony.

Baggage placed on Board any Ship. Baggage taken Delivery from any Ship and Delivered to any Place in the Colony. Goods under Bills of Lading Loaded or Discharged.
We guarantee against Breakage or Loss.

RING UP (CENTRAL 4431 (Day).
(KOWLOON 760 (Night). [3694]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

1.—Will Holders of Bathing Matched permits kindly send into the Underwood, on or before the 22ND DAY OF JUNE, 1926, Answers to the following Questions:—

- What is the Licence Number of your Bathing Matched and where is it situated?
- To what extent is your Matched used?
- If you have more than One Matched, please fill in Answers to the above Questions in regard to each of your Matcheds.

2.—Would Members of the Public kindly favour the BATHING BEACHES COMMITTEE with any Suggestions they may have to offer for the improvement of Bathing Facilities in the Colony at existing Bathing Beaches? Will they also suggest Additional Bathing Beaches and any Scheme for developing the same?

(Sd.) W. SCHOFIELD,
Hon. Secretary,
BATHING BEACHES COMMITTEE,
Post Office Building.
[3676]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR,
ART & CURIO EXPERTS,
TEMPORARILY REMOVED
TO
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
QUEEN'S ROAD, 2ND FLOOR—LIFT—
All are Cordially Invited to View our
FINE COLLECTION. [369]

INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on MOUNT DAVIS ROAD, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3423]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr. M. DHUNSI is leaving for Bombay and that Mr. C. RAHM will Manage the Business of the Firm as from the 21st inst. [3690]. OURRIMBOY & Co., Ltd.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE beg to inform All Interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of 88 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3472]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND JUNE, 1926, COMMENCING AT 9.30 A.M.

AT H.M. NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF LEAD BATTERY PLATES, FIREWOOD, CASKS AND DRUMS, DIRTY MINERAL OIL AND OIL FUEL.

Particulars and Terms of Sale as per Catalogue. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers. [3686]

TO LET.—KING EDWARD HOTEL

BUILDING. For Particulars, Apply to the CHINA LAND & INVESTMENT CO., LTD., BANK OF CANTON BUILDING. [3673]

TO LET.

PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR. Central Position.—Apply to Box No. 3638, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [3638]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDING, PENNINGTON STREET, EAST POINT, Floor Area: 5,335 Sq. Ft. Height: 20'40" Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [3356]

WANTED to Purchase PEAK HOUSE near Summit. For Disposal No. 3, PEAK, No. 5, GREENHILL. Several Tenancies. Wanted for October, November Tenancies. Mortgages Negotiated. Tel. 4630. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO.

FOR RENT to Careful Tenants. The "ANCHORAGE," 9, Mezzara Gas Road, near MAY ROAD Station. Detached. Veranda all round. Delightful Location. Splendid Views. Completely and Beautifully Furnished, Warming and Cooling Room. Hot Water laid on. Five Well Fitted Modern Bathrooms. Flush System and Bath also in Spacious Servants' Quarters. Laundry with Three Tiled Washing Tanks. Drying Rooms. Two Telephones. Garden. Rental: \$350 per month. HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS, SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO. TEL. 4630.

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FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND
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THE VERY FINEST OLD

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& CO., LTD.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Sisters of the French Convent thank their friends and benefactors for all the kind messages received and floral tributes sent to the funeral of their dear Mother. [3704]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 22ND, 1926.

KING'S COLLEGE, HONGKONG.

The completion of King's College near the University provides the Colony with one of the best school buildings in the Far East. But buildings alone do not make a School, and it is fortunate that the first Headmaster, Mr. Morris, will take with him a full-grown and conspicuously successful organisation. Sai Ying Pun School has been made by him from very small beginnings in twenty-one strenuous years, and it is safe to say that his flock would have followed him to any other District School during that time. It is following him now to King's College, and the old Sai Ying Pun becomes a Vernacular Middle School.

Recent events in China and Hongkong have given pause to the advocates of Western Education for the Chinese. There are doubtless many of our readers who believe that it would be better not to attempt the task, but to leave the Chinese themselves to provide such instruction as they feel they need. But Western education is what they do feel they need, and the condition of Chinese controlled schools and colleges in China is even less hopeful than that of foreign ones. America, Japan, and Russia exert powerful influences of various qualities through the schools. Without attempting

to make our own schools centres of blatant pro-British propaganda, the obviousness of which would tend to defeat its own object, we cannot refuse to those under our government the opportunity of learning our language and something of our point of view.

For good or ill, Western education has followed Western trade. First the informal education of mutual intercourse, and then the more formal study of language which that intercourse renders necessary. This being so, it remains to see that the education which young China receives at our hands avoids certain pitfalls, the greatest of which is a precocious interest in practical politics, and the second a tendency to be content with the appearance of learning. Nowhere is it truer than in China that "Knowledge puffeth up." Hence a tendency to multiply "subjects" with the object of producing a feeling of importance in oneself and an impression of erudition among one's relations.

As far as the second point is concerned the main business of schools like King's College is to teach English. Everything should be subsidiary to that aim, and geography, history, and other literary subjects should merely supply the material, interesting as possible, for such linguistic studies. The one ability which should be inflexibly required of the scholar before he leaves, is the ability to speak, read, write, and understand English. With that he can add all the rest to himself if he will; without it he can only blunder and misunderstand. For entrance to the University, mathematics and Chinese are also necessary, but no more should be asked, and in any case it should not be forgotten that most scholars do not go on to the University.

English plays the part for the modern Chinese which Greek played for the English at the Renaissance. It is their key to the new knowledge. No doubt the time will come when the Chinese vernacular will have taken that new knowledge into itself as English has absorbed the culture of Greece and Rome. For that purpose vernacular studies and vernacular scholarship must be cultivated in the suitable schools and University departments, but in the meantime at King's College skill and ingenuity should be concentrated on this teaching of a real command of the English tongue.

As the new school will be the Model School and practising ground for the teachers in training at the University, where Mr. Morris is the Master of Method, we have a right to expect that the very best technique for teaching English will be developed by the University and the school in collaboration. Sai Ying Pun has already contributed promising new methods to this, and we shall watch further progress with interest.

In political matters it is to be hoped that the firm action of the Government a year ago has shown that it will not tolerate any interference by schoolboys in problems requiring above all things experience and self control. But the enthusiasm and clamorousness of schoolboys are nevertheless the materials out of which good citizenship is ultimately made. The Boy Scout Troop, the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and the Sports Clubs are the proper politics of the young citizen, which prepare in him the fairness, firmness, and loyalty so sadly lacking in adult politics to-day. We are glad to know that these flourish already in King's College, and we await the future with hope and confidence.

Captain Robert Dollar, it is now definitely known, will arrive in Shanghai on July 2nd.

The total output of the Katian Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 5th amounted to 50,223 tons, and the sales during the period to 36,694 tons.

A wedding of unusual interest in Seoul was solemnized on June 8th in the recently dedicated English cathedral when Miss Anna Downer Beck was united in marriage to Major Charles Edward Hobart Druitt.

The death occurred at the General Hospital in Penang on June 19th of Mr. William E. Folgate, late of Taiping. The deceased as a planter was well-known in Kedah, F.M.S. and Johore.

Suffering injuries to his head by falling from a scaffolding on a building in the course of erection in Pokfulam Road, near Third Street, a Chinese has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital. His condition is not regarded as serious.

Three Koreans of Seoul, one of them being wealthy, are said to have visited the district to be traversed by the new Kirin-Tunhua Line, with the object of buying up suitable land for cultivation by Korean immigrants whom they propose to induce to settle.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a young Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour and ordered to receive eight strokes of the birch for snatching a purse from Miss Maud White near Orient Buildings on Saturday evening. He was arrested by a watchman.

A Chinese who was arrested in the Kowloon City District recently, in possession of a revolver, was sentenced to three years' hard labour at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, by Mr. J. H. B. Nihill and Major C. Willson. Sgt. Chesterwoods conducted the case for the Police.

An *ad fresco* concert, which was largely attended, was held in St. Andrew's Vicarage grounds, Kowloon, last night, when the programme was provided by the band of the 1st Batt., East Surrey Regiment. The proceeds were in aid of local diocesan work and St. Peter's Church Repair Fund. The grounds were illuminated.

Miss Violet Capell informs us that the Gross Receipts from the two dancing displays, given by her at the Theatre Royal on the 5th and 6th inst., amounted to \$1,637.50. Meantime, she has forwarded a draft to Viscount Koutsford, of the London Hospital, for \$40, and has also made some donations to some deserving local charities.

A correspondent who wrote to the *Straits Echo* asking the meaning of the word "Maru" as applied to ships received the following reply:—"There is a beautiful little story, a sort of legend, from which, a Japanese professor told us, originated the name 'Maru' for ships. Once upon a time," he said, "the Sun and Moon got married, and they had a baby in heaven. This child fell down on the earth and landed on a lotus flower. He was picked up and went on growing and became a big warrior who came across in a vessel called 'Maru' and conquered Japan. Subsequently, about 5,000 years ago he became Emperor of Japan. Since that time every class of vessel or whatever it may be, has been called 'Maru.'"

SUN-SPOTS.

[SUNSPOTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR RHEUMATISM, ACCORDING TO ABBE MOREAUX OF BOURGEOIS OBSERVATORY. HE STATES THAT SUNSPOTS ARE UNUSUALLY NUMEROUS AND APPEARING AT PRESENT, AND THAT WE "MUST PAY IN SUFFERING FOR OUR NEIGHBOURLINESS WITH THE SUN."]

It's not because wash amah planned
To kill me with damp clothes
That I've been struck with rheumatism
In back, thighs, calves and toes.
It isn't even due to wine,
Or food, or fun, or fault of mine.
My friends erroneously proclaim
That the humidity's to blame.

But the real cause is "Sun-spots," says a man who ought to know
A scientific, astronomic, Abbe called Moreaux.

I always thought an Abbe was
The sort of man to spin
How pain is caused by devils sent
With forks to pummel sin.
In this priest's reasons for the twinge
There's still a mediaeval tinge.
The spots are not mere spots; their source
Is still the Infernal Pit, of course.

Tempests of flame, cyclones of fire, exploding gas and burning lake
Make half a million miles of steam; and my legs ache.

Some spots! Disease from such a cause
Resists the vilest dose;
Transcends pharmacopoeia's laws
And is the worst of woes.
There isn't any earthly leech
Who has the sun within his reach.
And there is not an earthly hope
In dieting, or taking dope.

Moreaux thus moralises—he sees nothing to be done—
"Such suffering is the price we pay for friendship with the Sun."

R.E.M.S.

The first Confirmation Service at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, since the death of Bishop Foxton, was held on Sunday morning by the newly consecrated Bishop of Leroc and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, Monsignor Valtorta. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Father L. Dancho, Rector of the Cathedral and Procurator of the Mission, and the Rev. Father P. Maglio, Director of Swa-Bue Catholic Church. One hundred candidates presented themselves with their respective sponsors before the Bishop, and the ceremony was followed by Low Pontifical Mass.

The friends of Mr. G. R. Allen, M.C., A.M.I.C.E., who was formerly executive municipal engineer at Singapore, will be interested to hear that he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on April 28th. Mr. Allen, who had passed the earlier examinations in law before he came to Singapore, has been studying law at Lincoln's Inn since he left Singapore in 1921. After spending a short time with a barrister in general practice Mr. Allen will join Mr. E. J. Simmer, barrister, chartered civil engineer, Master of Engineering (Liverpool), A.M.I.C.E., and will thus become a member of that small and select coterie which combines the professions of law and engineering. April 28th was Call Night at the Inns of Court, and it is interesting to note that H.H. Prince Henry was among the 52 students who were called to the Bar.

PASSENGERS ON THE
"MCKINLEY."

Among the passengers arriving in the Colony by the s.s. *Avalanche McKinley* were the following:—
Mr. F. W. Mochner, Far Eastern representative of C. H. Lilly & Co., of Seattle, returning to Seattle after a business and pleasure trip to the Orient, and accompanied by his wife.
Mr. F. B. Baldwin, well-known resident of Shanghai, who is returning to his home after a business and pleasure trip to the Philippines.
Mr. Chan Hoon, en route to the States where he will take a post-graduate course at Harvard University.
Mr. John T. Richmond, well-known executive of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, in the Philippines. He has come to Hongkong on business for his firm.
Other passengers included Mr. and Mrs. Harrison McMichael, Mrs. Molly D. Lee, Mrs. Daniel Nason, Miss Merry Nason, Mr. J. B. P. Nason, Mr. John F. Richmond, and Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Michener.

THE MISHAP TO THE "EMPEROR
OF AUSTRALIA."

We are officially informed that shortly after the *Empress of Australia* sailed from Hongkong at daylight on the 11th inst., trouble developed in one of the turbines, which necessitated her slowing down and proceeding to Shanghai with one engine operating.
On arrival at Wusung there were symptoms that there was further trouble in the interior of the turbine, and it was decided to send the *Empress of Australia* to Nagasaki, where she arrived on the 18th inst. After examination by the Mitsubishi Dock Company, the injury to the turbine was confirmed and it is estimated that repairs will take about two weeks.

Passengers will be transferred to the *Empress of Asia* or some other vessel, but those wishing to remain with the *Empress of Australia* are to have the option of doing so.

AFRICA'S FLAG.

THE NATIONALIST-LABOUR PACT.

COL. CRESWELL'S ATTITUDE ENDORSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, June 21st.

The question whether the pact between the Nationalist and Labour parties will continue was virtually decided in the affirmative at a secret meeting of the National Council of the Labour Party yesterday, which endorsed the attitude of Colonel Creswell, Minister of Defence, and leader of the Labour Party, in supporting the Government's proposal regarding the national flag not embodying the Union Jack.

[A cable last month stated:—The Union of South Africa is greatly agitated over the Government's flag Bill, which provides for the introduction of a new national flag, from which the Union Jack is omitted. The Rand and Natal are particularly indignant, and protest meetings are being held in many parts of the country. The Union Jack is flying everywhere, outside shops, on motor-cars, and in people's buttonholes. Some of the leading Labour Ministers have threatened to resign if the measure is proceeded with. There is likelihood of Gen. Hertzog postponing the further stages of the Bill in view of the intensity of feeling.]

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

COAL DEADLOCK.

THE BILL FOR LONGER WORKING HOURS.

RUGBY, June 20th.

A new Bill enabling a return to the eight-hours working day in the coal industry will be formally introduced in the House of Commons to-morrow, and the Government intend to pass it through all its parliamentary stages as rapidly as possible. The measure does not repeat the Seven Hours Act but merely suspends it for a period which has not yet been defined but which will be announced to-morrow. It will probably be from three to five years.

The Government also intend to pass into law before the recess, a second bill incorporating measures of re-organisation in the industry.

PAGEANT OF THE AIR.

PREPARATIONS FOR A SPECTACULAR DISPLAY.

RUGBY, June 20th.

The proposal that the four Royal Air Force machines which are expected to reach England to-morrow on the completion of a 14,000 miles flight to South Africa should alight on the Thames at Westminster has not been favoured by the Air Ministry for technical reasons. The aircraft will alight at Lee-on-the-Solent as arranged. Their machines will have the floats removed prior to their participation on July 3rd in the annual Air Force pageant at Hendon.

On that occasion about 180 air craft drawn from the Home Defence Army co-operation and training units will take part, including sixteen new machines of a fresh type. Squadron air drill, carried out by wireless telephony orders being given by the Squadron Leader from his machine in the air or from a wireless ground station, will be one of the features of the display.

MILITARY TATTOO.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

RUGBY, June 20th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen last night attended the Aldershot Military Tattoo, which is this year again proving a great success, and received a warm ovation from 60,000 spectators.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MISSING AVIATOR.

DUGGAN ARRIVES SAFELY AT VIGIA.

NEW YORK, June 20th.

A message from Para, Brazil, says that the Argentine aviator Duggan, who has been missing since June 13th, has arrived safely at Vigia, with his companion.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

OPENED AMID SCENES OF SPLENDOR IN CHICAGO.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CHICAGO, June 20th.

Amid unsurpassed scenes of stately splendour the International Eucharistic Congress was formally opened by the celebration of Pontifical High-Mass in the presence of eleven Cardinals and upwards of 6,000 people. Masses were celebrated in the churches of the Archdiocese of Chicago by pilgrims of all nations, who joined in the spiritual banquet of one million communions promised to the Pope by Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES DETAINED.

NEW YORK, June 20th.

Sixty-four of the seventy-seven Jugoslavians delegates to the Eucharistic Conference have been detained and ordered to proceed to Ellis Island for examination.

It is officially stated that the authorities are not satisfied that the delegates, all of whom are laymen, have come to the United States solely to attend the Congress.

BRITISHERS DETAINED.

NEW YORK, June 21st.

Three British and seven Croatian delegates to the Eucharistic Congress have been sent to Ellis Island. The Britishers are being detained because no Canadian officials met them at the dock.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EX-RULERS' PROPERTY.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM RESULT ANNOUNCED.

NO CONFISCATION.

BERLIN, June 20th.

The final figures of the voting on the confiscation of the ex-Ruler's property will not be known before midnight, but everything indicates that the Bill will not obtain the necessary nineteen and-a-half million votes.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

LATER.

The referendum on the subject of the confiscation of ex-rulers' property without compensation resulted in over fourteen million votes being cast in favour of confiscation, whereas at least nineteen-and-a-half million were necessary to carry out the project. The official figures were:

For confiscation 14,889,703

Against confiscation 542,311

Thirty-five per cent. of the electorate voted "Yes" approximately sixty per cent. abstained from voting, and the remaining five per cent. either said "No" or their votes were invalid.

Nearly half the Berlin electorate voted for confiscation, and the proportion was similar in other large cities including President Hindenburg's town, Hanover. In the country districts, where the Nationalists hold sway, the populace obeyed the Nationalist leaders' summons to abstain from voting.

It was noteworthy that not a single member of the Cabinet entered the polling booths.

Notwithstanding the excitement engendered, no serious disorders occurred beyond a few minor clashes in Berlin and elsewhere where small factions congregated.

THE FRENCH SITUATION.

NEW CABINET TO HAVE BROADEST POSSIBLE BASIS.

PARIS, June 20th.

After consulting with M. Briand, M. Painleve spoke optimistically of Briand's chances of success, but thought that the Cabinet would not be completed till to-morrow.

TO INVITE M. POINCARÉ.

LATER.

That the idea of forming a Cabinet of the National Union is abandoned as impossible was mentioned by M. Briand in an interview, though he intimated the desire of giving the new Cabinet the broadest possible basis. He intends, firstly, to invite the support of the Bloc National by offering M. Poincaré a portfolio.

POINCARÉ TO JOIN CABINET.

PARIS, June 21st.

M. Briand has announced that M. Poincaré has agreed to enter the new Cabinet.

FAR EASTERN CABLE

NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING POLITICS.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET.

SHANGHAI, June 21st.

A Japanese semi-official message from Tientsin says the delegates of Marshals Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin held final pourparlers yesterday, and decided that Yen's Cabinet should announce its resignation on June 22nd.

The two War Lords should enter Peking on the 24th inst., to decide the personnel of the future Cabinet. After an interview there, it is anticipated that each will nominate half the Cabinet.

JAPANESE APPOINTMENTS.

TOKYO, June 21st.

Mr. Nagoka has been formally appointed to Germany. It is understood that Mr. Hanihara's appointment to Rome will be announced as soon as Mr. Ochiai's funeral is over.

WIMBLEDON JUBILEE.

KING PRESENTS TENNIS COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS.

WIMBLEDON, June 21st.

The Lawn Tennis Championship meeting opened in fine weather with a crowded attendance with the Jubilee celebration in the form of a Royal Pageant, in which the King presented commemorative medals to ex-champions of lawn tennis from the eighties to last year.

Despite the absence of Miss Helen Wills and Lacoste, the international element was strongly represented. The meeting was noteworthy for the first appearance of a Royal entrant, the Duke of York.

OBITUARY.

WELL-KNOWN SHANGHAI PRIEST.

Many friends will read with deep regret of the death of the Rev. Father Martin Kennelly, S.J., says the *North-China Daily News* of the 16th inst. For several months past he had been seriously unwell and was for a long time confined to the Hôpital Ste. Marie, the trouble being cancer for which he was operated on. He eventually resumed his work in the latter part of last year, but his condition continued to make his friends very anxious.

By birth Father Kennelly was an Irish man and always a most loyal British subject, although he lived so long among French people that he had acquired something of a French manner and he always wrote the French script. Born 63 years ago, he was received into the Society of Jesus at the age of 20. He came to Shanghai 35 or 40 years ago and first taught in St. Francis Xavier's School. Subsequently he went to St. Joseph's Church and about 10 years ago, we think, he was transferred to St. Joseph's College.

Father Kennelly was a man of singular charm and not a little quaintness of manner. Tall, thin, clean-shaven, rosy-cheeked, with very bright and twinkling blue eyes and close-cut silver hair, he at once suggested in appearance the ascetic and the thoroughly human companion. He rarely paid a visit, as he said, but at long intervals he would appear "to see how you are all getting on," and on these occasions, as need hardly be said, everything was put on one side for the honour of receiving him. His conversation was delightful, shrewd, witty and widely informed. He had a deep affection for the Chinese, but he was not in the least blind to their faults. Still less was he blind to the faults of the Western Powers' policy in China in recent years and the misadventures which its irresolution and weakness have indirectly contributed to bring on the people of this country.

Father Kennelly's literary work was enormous notwithstanding his scholastic duties. We think he helped considerably in contributing to that great work "Recherches sur les Superstitions Chinoises" as well as in translating Father Richard's "Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire" which remains one of the most comprehensive and illuminating books of reference on China and her people to this day.

SANITARY INSPECTOR SUMMONED.

STORY OF BROKEN GLASS THROWN AT FOKI NOT BELIEVED.

ALLEGED ASSAULT CASE DISMISSED.

The case in which Mr. C. Strange, an Inspector of the Sanitary Department, was summoned for assaulting a foki in the employ of the Yee Yuen firm, coconut dealers, of No. 23, Lower Lascar Road, was concluded at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday.

It will be recalled that the foki alleged that Mr. Strange threw a basket of broken glass at him, inflicting a number of cuts on his legs and arms, while the glass was being cleared out of the godown premises on May 27th by order of the Inspector, who had called there in the course of inspecting a number of godowns in Lower Lascar Road and had given certain orders as to carrying out limewashing, etc.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Strange, resenting the slowness of the coolies in transferring a box of rubbish to the lane, took a basket of broken glass carried by another foki and threw it at him.

At the last hearing of the case, the Defendant gave a total denial of the allegation, stating that as the man with the basket of glass attempted to pass between him and the box carried by the other coolies he directed the basket toward the box. The foki let go his hold of it and the basket fell on to the box, which was also dropped to the ground at the same moment, and the foki received his cuts through the glass bouncing up. Defendant alleged at the last hearing that the action had only been brought against him in retaliation for his ordering certain sanitary requirements to be carried out at the time of the incident, and that the summons had been taken out because they had failed to blackmail him.

GLASS NOT THROWN.

Yesterday, when the hearing of the case for the defence was resumed, Mr. Strange called a number of witnesses, including a Sanitary Department interpreter and Sanitary Department coolies.

The Interpreter said that he accompanied Mr. Strange on his inspection of the godowns. At the godown in question, the inspector ordered the removal of a box lying in the yard. Some of the contents were taken out into a basket, and two fokies then removed the box to the lane. Inspector Strange told them to put the glass from the basket back into the box, and caught hold of the basket, directing it towards the box. At the same moment, both the basket and box were dropped to the ground. It was then that the complainant received his injuries.

In answer to Mr. Lindsell, witness said the inspector did not deliberately throw the basket of glass over the coolie. The basket dropped on top of the box.

Continuing his evidence, witness said that at no time, during the incident, or in subsequent conversations later in the day was there any discussion regarding compensation. Neither did the complainant demand any compensation.

A Chinese Sanitary Department foreman gave corroborative evidence.

A Sanitary Department coolie said that as the basket was being dropped in the box it tipped over and the coolie was injured. The inspector did not empty the contents of the basket over the coolie. The inspector told the coolie to put the basket on the box, but he refused to do so and the inspector had to do it himself. It was then the contents came out.

In answer to Mr. J. A. O'Donoghue, for the defence, witness said the inspector took the basket away from the complainant, and it was in the act of placing it on the box that the basket got upset.

In reply to another question, witness said the defendant took hold of the basket with both hands, the coolie relinquishing his hold.

(Continued on next column.)

THE POLICE COURT.

SEQUEL TO ROBBERY AT SEA.

\$500 BILL FOR THE FIRE.

A fisherman from Tai Ping village, another from Aberdeen and a third from Mia Wan island, were charged at the Central Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday, with being implicated in a robbery with violence on a fishing boat off Lantau Island on May 20th, when clothing, money, jewellery and tackle, valued at \$1,100 were stolen.

The case was adjourned for a week.

COSTLY FUEL.

Before Major C. Willson, a Chinese cook, charged with stealing \$1,500 from his master, maintained that after he had taken the money, consisting of three \$500 notes from a safe, he was overcome by fear of the police and burned them.

Sub-Inspector Watt said that the accused took the key from under his master's pillow while he slept, and so gained access to the safe. On being charged he stated that he had, fearing the consequences, burned the notes in the kitchen chatty. The Inspector considered that a child would hardly do such a thing.

In court, the defendant insisted that his story was true.

He was sent to prison for six months with hard labour.

EVADING STAMP DUTY.

Leung Sui San, who had recently been fined \$400 for affixing used stamps to rent receipts, appeared again before Mr. R. E. Lindsell in respect of similar charges in respect of three receipts.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, who defended, on being informed that defendant had been previously convicted entered a plea of guilty, and asked for a small fine.

A fine of \$150 was imposed.

A REMARKABLE FIND.

ANCIENT CANNON UNEARTHED AT PENANG.

PENANG, June 19th.

A remarkable "find" has occurred here, a score of ancient muzzle-loading cannon being unearthed alongside the foundations of the old Central Station during the work of laying the foundations of the new Chartered Bank at the corner of Union Street and Beach Street. They were all heaped together and though rusted are in a fair state of preservation. One bears the initials "F.M."

Over the touch-hole and all bear the Tudor crown, which gives some idea of their antiquity.

These cannon vary in size from a tiny ornamented affair, with a three-inch orifice, to a weightier piece suggestive of a trench mortar.

It is suggested that they originally belonged to the old British East India Company, but their history has not yet been established, and how they came to be where they were is a mystery.

Singapore Free Press.

NO ASSAULT.

Mr. O'Donoghue submitted that he had proved an assault, as having been committed. One of the defendant's witnesses, he said, had put a new complexion on the case. He had stated that the inspector had held the basket entirely, whereas it had been previously stated that the inspector only put one hand to it and the foki had hold of part of the basket. Counsel also asked of awarding some compensation, in view of the expense the foki had been put to for treatment.

His Worship said: I do not believe that the defendant deliberately threw this basket over the coolie. It seems to me, Mr. O'Donoghue, that if you had taken action in the Civil Court you might have got damages for negligence. I do not find that he deliberately threw the basket over the man; therefore there was no assault, and I dismiss the case.

Defendant asked if he had any remedy with regard to the prosecution having been brought against him. He would have to report the facts of the case to his superior officer and he would like to know if anything could be done. Such a thing as this might happen to any sanitary inspector in the course of his duties.

His Worship said he was afraid that such difficulties as these were such as might have to be faced by any Government servant. Defendant might have been careless in this matter. His Worship added that he could suggest no remedy, but defendant might sue for malicious prosecution, that was if he and his superior officer considered it worth while.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVEN YEARS AND THE CAT.

The Criminal Sessions opened yesterday before Mr. Justice Wood (the Puisne Judge).

Three Chinese, charged with having committed an armed robbery at a shop in Connaught Road West on May 10th, pleaded guilty. The first prisoner was also charged with possession of arms.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball (the Acting Attorney-General) said that there were at least five persons implicated in the robbery, but two managed to effect their escape. The second prisoner had been employed at the shop, and he had prevailed upon his employers to allow two supposed relatives of his to remain on the premises over-night. That night others were let in and they proceeded to ransack the shop. Nearly \$2,000 worth of goods had been taken. In the chase which followed, the second prisoner was shot by a detective, and had been in hospital for some time.

Mr. Dyer Ball also stated that it was entirely due to the action of one of the shop fokies that the Crown had been able to prosecute in the case. He had called in the police and himself gave chase. As a result of his action the first and second prisoners were arrested.

His Lordship asked whether the prisoner, who had been shot, had suffered permanent injury.

The Acting Attorney-General replied that the medical man who had attended him could only give such evidence. His Lordship reserved sentence until the afternoon.

At the afternoon hearing, Mr. Dyer Ball said he had seen Dr. Patterson who had attended the prisoner while he was in hospital, and he had said that prisoner would not suffer any permanent injury.

Each prisoner was sentenced to seven years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the cat on the charge of armed robbery. The first prisoner was further sentenced to a year's imprisonment for possession of arms, the sentences to run consecutively.

His Lordship complimented the shop foki, who had been responsible for the arrest of two of the prisoners, and said that he had done a public service in acting as he did.

NEW TERRITORY ROBBERY.

Two Chinese pleaded not guilty to charges of robbery and assault at the house of an old man in the village of Nam Hang, New Territories, on May 25th. Another man, who had been arrested in connection with the affair, had escaped from Tai Po prison.

Mr. Dyer Ball related the facts of the robbery, to the effect that shortly after 11 p.m. the old man was aroused by a voice calling on him to open the door. This he refused to do and called out in Chinese, "burglars." The next he knew was that the door had been forced and three men, including the prisoners whom he knew by sight, as they lived in the village, made their entry. They tied his hands with string and some of his own clothing was used to gag him and bind his eyes. The place was ransacked by the men but they only got away with three packets of cigarettes, six packets of cigarette papers and \$8 in money.

At daybreak the old man effected his release, roused the neighbours and laid information with the police. The places of residence of the prisoners were searched, \$8 was found in the possession of one and packets and cigarette papers in that of the other.

In statements made to the police the two men admitted having taken the cigarettes and money. One of the men indicated the third man who had escaped as being the instigator.

Two pairs of trousers, six dollars, three packets of cigarettes and six packets of cigarette papers were stolen in the robbery, and with the exception of the clothing, all the goods were alleged to have been recovered in the possession of the accused.

The old man gave evidence and identified the two prisoners as the men who had robbed and assaulted him.

Each prisoner called three witnesses. The first prisoner stated that the old man was crazy and had quarrelled with him some time ago. Whenever he passed his house he jeered at prisoner and called him bad names.

The second prisoner also said that the old man was mad.

The woman, with whom the first prisoner stayed was called by him as a witness. Asked if she remembered the day when prisoner was arrested, she said: "I am a woman; I am stupid; I cannot remember." (Laughter.)

A witness called by the second prisoner said that he, two others and the prisoner were playing *tin tau* on the night of the alleged robbery. They continued playing, he said, until the cock crew.

Mr. Dyer Ball: I have noticed that Chinese cocks in the New Territories have the habit of crowing all night. (Laughter.)

Prisoners were found guilty, and were each sentenced to five years' hard labour.

MURDER CHARGE AGAIN POSTPONED.

In the case of a prisoner charged with the murder of a clansman, Mr. Dyer Ball, applied for a reprieve of two months, following a statement from the Surgeon of the Government Civil Hospital that the accused, who is being detained at that institution, had both legs amputated and there was no hope of his appearing before the August Sessions. His Lordship granted the reprieve.

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FILL UP THIS COUPON AND FORWARD TO-DAY.

To the Secretary,
Peacehaven Estates Ltd., Peacehaven, Sussex, England.

Please forward me the full facts about Peacehaven, and let me know how I can participate in your offer of a £1,125 House and Land which is to be given away free of all cost.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS ———— 22/6/26.



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HONGKONG

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 21st.		Previous Day		On Date		On Date	
		at 2 p.m.		at 6 a.m.		at 2 p.m.	
Barometer	...	29.64	29.56	29.61	...	29.61	...
Temperature	...	80	79	84	...	84	...
Humidity	...	91	93	79	...	79	...
Wind Direction	...	E	E	SSW	...	SSW	...
Force	...	2	0	0	...	0	...
Weather	...	O	O	O	...	O	...
Rain	...	0.20	0.00	0.00	...	0.00	...
Highest open-air Temperature on 20th	...	86	...	...	...	...	...
Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st	...	79	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 22nd to 28th, 1926.

High Water.		Low Water.	
Days of Week	Time	Days of Week	Time
Tues.	22	23	24
Wed.	23	24	25
Thur.	24	25	26
Fri.	25	26	27
Satur.	26	27	28
Sun.	27	28	29
Mon.	28	29	30

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Are you feeling out-of-sorts? Is your appetite poor and your digestion disordered? Have you lost your energy, your interest and your bright, cheerful disposition.

If that is so, see what Beecham's Pills will do for you.

By taking this famous family remedy you will feel as different again.

It will put your digestive organs right. It will clear out of your system the waste and poisonous matter that has been allowed to accumulate. It will stimulate, invigorate and tone up your whole physical and nervous system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

"B" DIVISION.

H.K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C.

To be played on the H.K.C.C. ground to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5.15 p.m.
H.K.C.C.—L. Baines and R. E. Coxon.
U.S.R.C.—O. C. Stark and E. J. R. Mitchell, Capt. Bloxham and M. L. Dunbar.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following tables show the positions of the different Clubs competing in the League:—

"A" DIVISION.		Games.	
Clubs.	M. W. L. Pts.	F. A.	
Indian R.C.	5 4 1 4	277	316
Chinese R.C.	3 3 0 3	169	180
Kowloon C.C.	3 2 1 2	163	131
M.B.K.	3 2 1 2	153	130
U.S.R.C.	5 2 3 2	232	273
University	4 1 3 1	189	197
H.K.C.C.	5 0 5 0	263	152

"B" DIVISION.		Games.	
Clubs.	M. W. L. Pts.	F. A.	
M.B.K.	7 7 0 7	392	391
Chinese R.C.	6 6 0 6	376	318
Indian R.C.	5 4 1 4	277	313
C.C.C.	5 3 2 3	270	310
University	5 3 2 3	264	231
H.K.C.C.	6 3 3 3	318	378
U.S.R.C.	6 3 3 3	277	317
Kowloon C.C.	6 2 4 2	273	319
Recreio	5 1 4 1	226	269
C.S.C.C.	6 1 5 1	294	300
N.T.C.	7 0 7 0	190	202

"C" DIVISION.		Games.	
Clubs.	M. W. L. Pts.	F. A.	
Chinese R.C.	5 6 0 5	450	128
Recreio	5 4 1 4	293	213
Kowloon C.C.	6 3 3 3	235	320
C.C.C.	5 3 3 3	194	203
H.K.C.C.	6 2 4 2	251	313
Taikoo	6 0 0 0	220	374

CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

RESULT OF FIRST NATIONAL EVENT IN SHANGHAI.

The full result of the First National Championship Race for all China ponies, which took place at Kiangwan on June 12th, is given in the Shanghai papers to hand.

The distance was one mile and a quarter, and the results were:—

Ed. Sheng & Co.'s Reinforcement, bay, 158 lbs. (Mr. J. Lion) 1
Eve's Warrenfield, bay, 155 lbs. (Mr. A. J. P. Heard) 2
Toeg's Rosebery, ches., 158 lbs. (Mr. W. G. Crookam) 3

Also ran:—Black Prince (Mr. V. M. Haimovitch); Bonnie Scotland (Mr. A. N. Dallas); Grand Warship (Mr. Wm. Hu); Grey Morn (Mr. H. Maitland); Leadership (Mr. Y. Wong); Orange William (Mr. O. B. Burkill).

Won by many lengths; three lengths. Time:—2min. 35.4secs.

Parimutuel:—Winner, \$80.70. Places: \$7.10; \$5.60; \$7.80.

Cash Sweep:—Nos. 3230; 3061; 3790.

Unplaced starters:—Nos. 1870, 225, 1890, 3487, 1478, 3309.

WARRENFIELD LOSES.

The race for the Commemoration Stakes (one mile and a half) on June 14th, resulted:—

Toeg's Rosebery, ches., 155 lbs. (Mr. W. G. Crookam) 1
Eve's Warrenfield, bay, 155 lbs. (Mr. A. J. P. Heard) 2
Dyer & Beith's, Grey Morn, bay, 15 lbs. (Mr. H. Maitland) 3

Also ran:—Mr. Day's Bonnie Scotland, dun. (Mr. A. N. Dallas).

Won by many lengths; the same. Time:—3min. 03secs. (record).

Parimutuel:—Winner, \$49.80. Places: \$8.20; \$5.30.

Cash Sweep:—Nos. 407, 710, 503.

SPORTING EVENTS.

HOME PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, June 20th.

Considerable interest is being centred on the several international sporting events coming off in England during the coming week.

The "Jubilee" Wimbledon tennis championships open to-morrow and players from twenty nations are participating.

At the Royal Horse Show Olympia to-morrow (Monday) Army officers from many countries will compete for the King's Gold Cup for jumping.

The British Open Golf Championship commences at Lytham and St. Anne's on Wednesday, and in addition to many other sporting events, the Second Test cricket match between Australia and England begins at Lord's on Saturday.

YACHT RACE.

SEVENTEEN START FROM NEW YORK FOR BERMUDA.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, June 20th.

The yacht race to Bermuda has started. There are seventeen competitors. The weather is ideal.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

A very well contested and highly exciting match was witnessed last night when G. Moore (owe 200) met F. Hobbs (owe 70) in the opening match of the second round of the Palace Hotel Handicap. Soon after Moore reduced his arrears, scoring became very even and neither player could secure a commanding lead, and it was not until Moore made 23 and 19 in his last two visits to the table, that it was certain which player would win. Moore eventually winning by 250 to 214 points.

Moore compiled the following breaks:—20, 18, 17, 29, 18, 15, 23 and 19.

F. Hobbs made a 10 and a 24.

To-night at 9 G. Blain (scr.) meets W. Fish (owe 150).

BIG GAME HUNTER IN SHANGHAI.

COL. C. A. RICE OF U.S.A. AVIATION FORCES.

Colonel Cushing A. Rice, U.S.A. aviation forces, who commanded the American aeroplanes which were associated with the British armies in France, arrived in Shanghai last week, from a big game hunt in Africa and India. Colonel Rice is leaving for Japan and from Yokohama, expects to take an Admiral Line steamer for America, where he will spend the next three months, after which the sportsman proposes to return to Africa for another hunt.

In an interview with a representative of the N.C. Daily News, Col. Rice expressed his appreciation of the extreme cordiality of all British officials, who did much to assist him in various trips through the wilds of Africa. Col. Rice has circled the globe many times and was in Shanghai as a child in arms just 41 years ago. Since then he visited the port on numerous occasions after the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. While in the Islands just after the war he took part in the punitive expedition against Aguinaldo, and as a lieutenant was in the front ranks at the time of the Filipino rebel's surrender.

In the few years since he had been in Shanghai, there were great changes, Col. Rice said, and he was of the opinion that the future of the Oriental metropolis would rival that of New York. The Pacific Ocean would be the chief trading centre of the world within a few years, all indications pointing that way, said the officer.

GOLF FOR THE POLICE.

NOVEL FORM OF GRATITUDE.

The following letter was sent to The Times subsequent to the General Strike:—
Sir,—May I be allowed to call the attention of golf clubs throughout the country to the manner in which golfers can partially repay the debt of gratitude to the police, especially those clubs situated in the Metropolitan Area and the Home Counties?

Golf is peculiarly suitable for the policeman to play. It requires few requisites. His varied hours of duty give the opportunity provided the courses are open to him. Few are within reach of the isolated public courses. Golf has taken a firm hold on the Metropolitan policemen. They hold frequent competitions and a championship is played for. An ex-caddie is the present holder. I suggest that it would be a gracious act if golf clubs allow the policemen of their districts to play under restrictions and during certain hours.

Such a concession would be productive of much good, and the advantages would not be all on the side of the policeman. The clubs would enrol a force that would take a great interest in the welfare of the course; and they would be giving to a loyal body of men means of pleasant recreation that many of them have no opportunity of enjoying. And out of the idea may spring a national police golf championship.

Faithfully yours,
J. H. TAYLOR, professional,
Mid-Surrey Golf Club, Richmond.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED.

CLAIMS BY 358,000 COLLIERY WORKERS.

The Secretary to the Ministry of Labour states that on May 17th, the total number of persons recorded on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,612,700. This was 26,801 more than a week previously and 27,080 more than a year ago. In addition to the total of 1,612,700 on May 17th, notices of claims to benefit had been given in respect of about 358,000 workers not at work in the mining industry on account of the dispute and about 50,000 who had been on strike in other industries and had not resumed work.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

GOLF INTERNATIONAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, May 18th.

The Scottish Golf Union announced that for the annual match against England at Muirfield the Scottish team, in the order in which they will play, has been selected as follows:—

Robert Harris, Royal and Ancient (captain).
John Wilson, Prestwick St. Nicholas.
T. A. Torrance, Sandy Lodge.
W. A. Murray, West Hill.
J. L. C. Jenkins, Troon.
W. Willis Mackenzie, Mortonhall.
W. L. Hope, St. George's Hill.
W. B. T. Torrance, Edinburgh Bursar Society.

J. Gordon Simpson, Scotsraig.
John Caven, Cochrane Castle.

The reserves are:—Messrs. W. J. Guild, Murrayfield; A. Menzies, Ralston; and R. Scott, jun., Glasgow. Messrs. Guild and Menzies played in the team at Westward Ho! last year. All the members of the side with the exception of Mr. Caven and Mr. Jenkins are, it is of interest to note, also on the list of nominees for the Walker Cup match against the American team at St. Andrews in the first week of June, and no doubt their individual performances will be watched with that event in view. All the representatives in the above list are well-known, the team is a strong one, and if it has an element of surprise, it attaches more to the placings than to the personnel.

CRICKET.

A fair number of first-class matches were played in Scotland notwithstanding the difficulties of railway travel. The former pupils of Heriot's made a remarkable recovery against the Grange for, after losing five good wickets for 8 runs, they were able to increase their score to 107 and to beat their opponents by 9 runs. A batsman had a big day in the defeat of the Grange. Carlton had a rather easy victory over Stewart's F.P. Watsonians got a lucky draw with Edinburgh Academicals, their batting being weak. Results:—

Heriot's F.P., 107; Grange, 98.
Stewart's F.P., 23; Carlton, 95.
Edinburgh Academicals, 123; declared; Watsonians, 50 for 8.
R.H.S., 104 declared; Leith Franklin, 60.
Arbroath, 61; Forfarshire, 104.
E. Stirlingshire, 18; Clackmannan, 148 for 8.

WESTERN UNION.

Clydesdale, 91; Drumpellier, 32.
Kelburne, 77; Uddinston, 169.
West, 97; Ferguslie, 57.
Poloc, 137 closed; Greenock, 67 for 7.
Ayr, 90; Kilmarnock, 110 for 8.

FOOTBALL CHARITY CUPS.

Charity Cup finals brought the senior football season to a close in Scotland. The Heart of Midlothian won the Rosebury Cup and the Glasgow Cup went to the Celtic.

BERLIN FACTION BRAWL.

"RED FIGHTING FRONT" AND "STEEL HELMETS."

Until the end of the Whitsuntide holiday the Communist Red Fighting Front demonstrations in Berlin were completed without a single disturbance. It is estimated that the uniformed members of the organization numbered about 40,000 and that the crowd of spectators at the Volkspark brought the total number of participants up to something like 100,000.

However, when the provincial Communists had returned home and the normal life of the city had been resumed, there occurred in Neukolln one of the periodical local faction fights between a group of Nationalist Steel Helmet men and a number of "Red Fighters" who were still prowling about the streets.

According to the official account issued by the police the Steel Helmet group was returning from the funeral of a comrade in one of the Neukolln cemeteries, when the Communists tried, evidently with success, to start a brawl. Neukolln, the scene of Sunday's demonstration, has a considerable Communist population, and it was not long before a crowd of rough sympathizers had gathered in support of the "Red Fighting Front." The Steel Helmets, outnumbered, retired to a café, in which they were besieged by a steadily increasing mob. The police, who had been called, tried to clear the street. The crowd became more menacing. The Steel Helmets withdrew by the back door of the café and according to the police account the "Red Fighting Front" also withdrew uniformed Communists from the scene. The crowd, however, was in an angry mood; stones were thrown at the police, who had, in the end, to make free use of their rubber truncheons. Seven policemen and a number of rioters were slightly hurt and 27 persons were arrested.

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[A.P.]

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

June 20th.
Ambassador, British str., 2,634 tons, Capt. J. L. Williams, from Weihaiwei, which port she left on June 15th, lying at buoy No. 150.—Dodwell & Co.
Jade, French str., 390 tons, Capt. P. Maternati, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43.—Shun Cheong S.S. Co.
Sui Yik, Chinese str., 178 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with fruit and cattle, lying at Luga Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.
West Carmant, American str., 3,517 tons, Capt. L. C. Drewson, from Los Angeles and Chetumal, the latter port she left on June 15th, with kerosene and general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Struthers & Barry.
Yalou, French str., 4,150 tons, Capt. Le Person Vincent, from Dunkerque and Saigon, the latter port she left on June 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

June 21st.
C. Lopez, Spanish str., 2,533 tons, Capt. F. Ariza, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 36.—Botello Bros.
Empress of Asia, British str., 3,553 tons, Capt. A. V. R. Lovegrove, R.N.R., from Manila, with 51 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Dock.—Canada Pacific S.S. Ltd.
Ming Sang, British str., 980 tons, Capt. G. F. Matthews, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Penny Maru, Japanese str., 3,220 tons, Capt. Tani, from Moji, which port she left on June 15th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Thianhong, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddie, from Quinhon, with general cargo and fish, lying at buoy No. 43.—Cheong Yee S.S. Co.
Pan Sang, Chinese str., 120 tons, Capt. Chan Kuan, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43.—Ten Shing Co.
Sourabaya Maru, Japanese str., 2,725 tons, Capt. T. Takaki, from Sourabaya and Sandakan, with rattan and firewood, lying at buoy No. 43.—O.S.K.
Tak Hong, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Nam Tau, with a cargo of vegetables, lying at Luga Cheong Wharf.—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 21st.
Ambassador, for Sourabaya, Cheong Yee S.S. Co.
Chetumal, for Haiphong, Cheong Yee S.S. Co.
C. Lopez, for Yaguayan, Cheong Yee S.S. Co.
Jade, for Kwang Chow Wan, Kung, for Bangkok.
Kiddie, for Singapore.
Kung, for Amoy.
Kung Sang, for Haiphong.
Ming Sang, for Singapore.
Penny Maru, for Singapore.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Royal Arrow, for San Francisco.
Sui Yik, for Sha U Chung.
Sunking, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Tak Hong, for Haiphong.
Yaguma Maru, for Kowloon.
West Carmant, for Manila.
Yalou, for Shanghai.

SHIPPING NOTES.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., a junk master was fined \$20, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour, for dumping earth in the harbour without a permit. His Worship took a serious view of the case and commented that this was an offence in which the culprit was not easy to catch. Native craft who sometimes dumped earth in the harbour without permission kept a lookout for the Police launch and were, accordingly, difficult to bring to book. It was for this reason that the Marine Magistrate made an example by imposing a heavy fine, which was paid.

Also at the Marine Court yesterday, a fishing boat master was fined \$2, or two days' hard labour in default, for anchoring his boat in such a manner as to cause obstruction to the free access of the "Star" Ferry wharf at Kowloon. A junk master was also fined \$5, or five days' hard labour in default, for anchoring in the Southern Fairway.

A notice to mariners, issued by the Tientsin Customs Authorities, states that the Bar Light boat moored on the South line of the Taku Bar has been temporarily withdrawn from her station and replaced by a native junk. The junk exhibits the usual day mark and night light, but the Trade Signals will not be shown.

The following notices to mariners have been issued by the Communications Department of Manila, under date of June 2nd. Due to the defect in the mechanism, the characteristic of the flashing white light on the bench at Piedra Point, north-west shore of Cape Bolinao, is now showing lightning flashing white every twenty (20) seconds a group of two white flashes separated by an interval of five (5) seconds and followed by an interval of fifteen (15) seconds. It will be restored to its normal condition as soon as practicable and proper notice will then be issued.—Port Bolinao Beacon.—The horizontal slot work forming a target 12 feet square and 8 feet above water, on southern part of harbour, has been discontinued.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 111, of which the largest number carried by one vessel was 75.

(Continued on next column.)

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

With only two fewer vessels arriving than on the previous day, the shipping statement for yesterday recorded a total decrease of 17,937 tons in the cargo carried, compared with the figures for the previous twenty-four hours. Hongkong cargo showed the heaviest drop, being down by no less than 12,624 tons; while freight for ports beyond had diminished by 5,913 tons. In both cases, however, British vessels carried a fair percentage of the cargo.

The number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 59, of which 32 were British. During the previous twenty-four hours, ten vessels arrived, viz.—three British, two French, one American and four Chinese. The departures over the same period came to eight, viz.—one Japanese for Swatow, one British, one Swedish and one American for Shanghai, one Japanese for Moji, one Chinese for Haiphong, one British for Tarakan and one Chinese for Sha U Chung.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 2,765 tons.
 For ports beyond 10,140 "
 Total 12,905 "

(During the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Sunday.)

For Hongkong 15,359 tons.
 For ports beyond 15,353 "
 Total 30,712 "

Of the cargo for Hongkong, two British vessels carried 1,222 tons between them, and vessels of other nationality had 1,543 tons. There were no particularly heavy freights in any one steamer. The freight for other ports was carried in two vessels, a British arrival having 3,600 tons and a French boat 6,540 tons.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—
Kiddie (British) from Osaka and Shanghai with 300 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,000 tons for ports beyond;
Ambassador (British) from Barry and Weihaiwei with a nil entry;
Ming Sang (British) from Haiphong with 922 tons of general cargo and mail;

Jade (French) from Port Bayard with 10 tons of general cargo;
Yalou (French) from Dunkerque and Saigon with 211 tons of general cargo and 6,540 tons for ports beyond;

West Carmant (American) from Los Angeles and Chetumal with 257 tons of kerosene;
Phanang (Chinese) from Quinhon with 500 tons of general cargo;
Pan Sang (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan with 430 tons of general cargo;

Tak Hong (Chinese) from Nam Tau with 2 tons of vegetables and a half picul of fish;
Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with 6 piculs of fruits.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the above returns, were:—
C. Lopez (Spanish) from Quinhon and Manila with 50 tons of general cargo, mail and 430 tons for ports beyond;
Sourabaya Maru (Japanese) from Sourabaya and Sandakan with 1,000 tons of firewood and minze, mail and 2,416 tons for ports beyond;

Tak Hong (Japanese) from Kobe and Haiphong with a nil entry for Hongkong, mail and 4,015 tons for ports beyond;
Penny Maru (Japanese) from Nagoya and Moji with 54 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,047 tons for ports beyond.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashmir* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 20th inst. at noon, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 25th at about 6 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* left Yokohama on June 21st at 6 p.m., and is due at Hongkong on June 25th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Canton (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due July 24th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due June 25th.
Tidania (B.I. & Apen), due to-day.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Eumaeus*, which went ashore on a small spit near Tungsha Spit, Shanghai, on Saturday, June 12th, and afterwards refloated undamaged under own steam, met with a second mishap while going up the river to Hols Wharf the next morning. It appears that the *Eumaeus* and a Chinese owned vessel named the Hwa Tai collided near the Customs Lower Station, the bows of the *Eumaeus* being somewhat extensively damaged and the Chinese vessel suffering more damage still. The sailing of the *Eumaeus*, which was due to leave Shanghai on June 16th for European ports, will be delayed for a few days as it is anticipated that necessary repairs will take from 8 to 10 days.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* which arrived in port yesterday from Manila went into dry dock as soon as passengers had disembarked for the purpose of being scraped. She will be out in a day or so and at the wharf ready to sail for Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan ports on Thursday.

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STEAMERS.	H'kong.	Shanghai.	Kobe.	Yokohama.	Vancouver.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Leave June 24	Leave June 27	Leave June 30	Leave July 3	Arrive July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Leave July 1	Leave July 4	Leave July 7	Leave July 10	Arrive July 19
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Leave July 8	Leave July 11	Leave July 14	Leave July 17	Arrive July 26
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Leave July 15	Leave July 18	Leave July 21	Leave July 24	Arrive Aug. 2
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Leave July 22	Leave July 25	Leave July 28	Leave Aug. 1	Arrive Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Leave Aug. 5	Leave Aug. 8	Leave Aug. 11	Leave Aug. 14	Arrive Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Leave Aug. 12	Leave Aug. 15	Leave Aug. 18	Leave Aug. 21	Arrive Aug. 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Leave Aug. 19	Leave Aug. 22	Leave Aug. 25	Leave Aug. 28	Arrive Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Leave Sept. 2	Leave Sept. 5	Leave Sept. 8	Leave Sept. 11	Arrive Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Leave Sept. 9	Leave Sept. 12	Leave Sept. 15	Leave Sept. 18	Arrive Sept. 27
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Leave Sept. 16	Leave Sept. 19	Leave Sept. 22	Leave Sept. 25	Arrive Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Leave Sept. 23	Leave Sept. 26	Leave Sept. 29	Leave Oct. 2	Arrive Oct. 11
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Leave Oct. 30	Leave Oct. 31	Leave Nov. 3	Leave Nov. 6	Arrive Nov. 15
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Leave Nov. 6	Leave Nov. 9	Leave Nov. 12	Leave Nov. 15	Arrive Nov. 24

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

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July 14	July 16	July 23	July 26

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N.Y.K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June
 TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th July

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BAKUO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th July
 GINYO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th Aug.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 3rd July
 KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 17th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOYAMA MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd June
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 7th July
 BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOYOOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd June
 SOURABAYA via Batavia, Cheribon & Samarang.

RANGOON MARU ... Thursday, 1st July
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 17th July
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SUWA MARU ... Monday, 28th June
 AWA MARU ... Monday, 28th June

AKITA MARU ... Friday, 2nd July
 FUSHIMI MARU ... Monday, 12th July

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PORPHOS	—	—	6th July, "
ANDRE LEBON	21st May, 1926	22nd June, 1926	30th July, "
PAUL LEOAT	4th June, "	6th July, "	2nd Aug., "
GENERAL METZINGER	18th June, "	20th July, "	17th Aug., "
FONTAINE BLEAU	2nd July, "	3rd Aug., "	31st Aug., "
AMAZONE	16th July, "	17th Aug., "	14th Sept., "

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HONGKAY	via WEIHAIWEI	"KWAISANG"	Tuesday, 22nd June, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	via WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSING"	Wednesday, 23rd June, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU	via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 23rd June, at Noon
HAIPHONG	via SHANGHAI	"MINGSANG"	Thursday, 24th June, at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	via SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG"	Thursday, 24th June, at Noon
OSAKA	via SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 26th June, at 7 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 30th June, at Noon
TSINGTAU	via SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHING"	Monday, 5th July, at Noon
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	via SHANGHAI	"KUTSANG"	Monday, 5th July, at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU	via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 7th July, at Noon
KOBE	via MOJI	"HOSANG"	Friday, 9th July, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	via MOJI	"HINSANG"	Monday, 19th July, at 3 p.m.

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[8]

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"PEMBROKESHIRE"	11th July.
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[18]

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[14]

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M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 7th September

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[19]

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and
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:**S.S. "GEMMA" ... 25th June
S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 26th July
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 23rd August**SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:**S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 1st July
S.S. "OLDEKERK" ... 10th July
S.S. "GEMMA" ... 7th AugustAll Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.**

Telephone: Central No. 1574.

Agents,

York Building.

[11]

**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR**STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORIZON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MANTHA"	10,902	26th June, Noon	Marseilles and London.
"JETTFORE"	5,318	5th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"BARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"PADUA"	9,907	18th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"RANPURA"	10,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,997	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,000	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	16th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	8,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KRYBEE"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMAIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	8,997	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELLA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"			

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"SANTHA"	7,754	7th July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TILAWA"	10,008	12th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	19th July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	3rd Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Aug.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,949	27th Aug.	do.
"SANTHA"	7,754	5th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,008	11th Sept.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	30th June	Madras, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,858	27th Aug.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	do.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hoio, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"TILAWA"	10,008	24th June, 8 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th June, 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	10,585	8th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,997	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"PADUA"	9,907	14th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th July	Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,858	2nd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	6th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TAKADA"	8,949	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SANTHA"	7,754	13th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,008	26th Aug.	Shanghai only.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	3rd Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,918	10th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KRYBEE"	8,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMAIA"	9,128	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,858	2nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	18th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,997	27th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,914	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR AMOY & FOCHOW**AND RETURN**

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Friday, 25th June, at 9 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

HAIPHONG	"CHEKIANG"	On 22nd June, 10 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"SINKIANG"	On 23rd June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th June, 6 a.m.
AMOY, SINGAPORE & HANGKOW	"KALGAN"	On 25th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 26th June, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"CHINHUA"	On 26th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 29th June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"SZECHUEN"	On 29th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 1st July, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 3rd July, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 3rd July, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th July, 6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone: CENTRAL 36.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"**

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	16th July	21st July
CHANGTE	13th August	18th August
TAIPING	12th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	16th October

For Freight and Passage Apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone: CENTRAL 36.

Agents.

BODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

M.V. "BABY CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th July

LYDD TRIESTINO.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "VENEZIA"	From Hongkong.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	Sails 5th July.
	Sails 5th August.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO"	From Hongkong.
S.S. "VANEZIA"	Sails about 7th July.
	Sails about 31st July.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta about 31st July via Hongkong and Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLORADO"	Via Suez Canal	2nd July.
S.S. "LAOMEDON"	Via Suez Canal	10th July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	23rd July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON. [21]

